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Dr. Adam Shortt

Ottawa, Canada

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INTRODUCTION.

THE following pages, addressed to the notice of intending emigrants to Canada, have been compiled from the latest authentic official sources and other data, and will, it is thought, afford information upon every important point of enquiry. It is unnecessary that I should allude, at any length, to the advantages which Canada offers as a field for emigration. Cheapness and easiness of access (being within twelve days' sail by steamer, having a bi-weekly communication in summer, and weekly, *viâ* Portland, in winter), a loyal and peaceable population, healthy climate, and millions of acres of fertile lands, abounding in mineral wealth also, and only waiting occupation,—may be enumerated among some of her prominent attractions.

The emblem of Canada is the Beaver; her motto—Industry, Intelligence, and Integrity. These qualifications are required by all who desire to make honorable progress in life, and when possessed and put into practice, cannot fail to command success. Many of our wealthy inhabitants landed in the country without a friend to receive them, and with little beyond their own industrious habits to recommend them, and many to whom the future looks unpromising annually resort to our shores. But in Canada, success is to be achieved by the poorest through honest labor. Willingness to work will ensure comfort and independence to every prudent, sober man. No promises of extravagant wages are held out, but a fair day's pay for a fair day's work is open to every man, in a country where the necessaries of life are cheap and abundant.

Amongst emigrants, cases of disappointment must occasionally occur, but in nine cases out of ten, they may be traced to the individuals themselves. Energy and physical ability for labor are two essential elements for success in a new country; their absence must involve failure, and exaggerated expectations will invariably lead to disappointment.

Frequent applications having been made to me on the subject of assistance towards emigration, it is proper that I should state that the Canadian Government have no fund applicable to the granting of free passages. The cost of the ocean passage is so reasonable compared with that to the Australian Colonies, that it cannot form an insuperable difficulty in the way of emigration to Canada; and to all who reach our shores the Government will afford every care and protection while proceeding to their destinations.

Any further information which may be desired upon any point not referred to in these pages, it will afford me pleasure, at all times, to furnish, on being addressed as under.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Emigrant Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, March, 1864.

CANADA.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT.

THE Province of Canada embraces about 350,000 square miles of territory, independently of its north-western possessions, not yet open for settlement. It extends from the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the East, to (according to some authorities) the Rocky Mountains on the West, and may be said to be one-third larger than France, nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland, and more than three times the size of Prussia. The inhabited or settled portion of Canada covers already an area of between 40 to 50,000 square miles, being twice as large as Denmark, three times as large as Switzerland, a third greater than Scotland, and more than a third the size of Prussia; and so rapid is the progress of colonization, that before many years have passed away her settled parts will most likely be equal in area to Great Britain or Prussia.

Canada was once divided into two distinct Provinces, known as Upper and Lower Canada, but in 1840 these Provinces were united, although for some purposes the old territorial divisions still exist. Upper Canada is that part of the new United Provinces which lies to the south and west of the River Ottawa, and Lower Canada comprises the country to the north and east of that river.

This extensive Province is bounded on the north by the British possessions at present in the occupation or guardianship of the Hudson's Bay Company; on the south and east by the States of the American Union and the British Province of New Brunswick. The western boundary of Canada, west of Lake Winnipeg, is yet undefined. The River St. Lawrence, and Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, and Superior, with their connecting rivers, form a wonderful natural boundary between Canada and the States of the Union, and a means of communication of surprising extent and unsurpassed excellence.

CONSTITUTION AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Canada, a Colony of Great Britain, rejoices in all the unfettered, religious, social, and political freedom of an independent nation. The Governor is appointed by the British Crown, and is its representative in the Province; he nominates an Executive Council, who are his advisers. There are two Legislative bodies, called the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, the members of which are elected by the people. All public offices and seats in the Legislature are (much in the same way as in England) open to

any candidate possessing the confidence of the people, holding a certain limited amount of property, and being at the same time a British subject. Every man paying an annual household rental of 30 dollars (£6 sterling) in the cities and towns, and 20 dollars (£4) in the rural districts, is entitled to vote. Aliens, or foreigners, can buy, hold, and sell lands, and when naturalised, which may take place after a three years' residence, they can, upon taking the oath of allegiance, enjoy the full rights and privileges of natural-born citizens. The British Government maintain a certain number of troops in Canada and the neighbouring Provinces for protection against foreign invasion, and the militia and volunteer system are in a forward state of organisation.

CLIMATE.

The most erroneous opinions have prevailed abroad respecting the climate of Canada. The so-called rigour of Canadian winters is often advanced as a serious objection to the country by many who have not the courage to encounter them, who prefer sleet and fog to brilliant skies and bracing cold, and who have yet to learn the value and extent of the blessing conferred upon Canada by her world-renowned "snows."

From observations taken for one year, it appeared that the mean range of the thermometer was as follows :—

	In Eastern Canada, (Lower).	In Western Canada, (Upper.)
	°	°
For June, July, and August.	77.57	77.37
For the winter months.....	11.25	22.49

In regard to weather, a year's observations showed 309 fine days, and 56 of rain or snow in Eastern Canada, and 276 fine days, with 89 of rain or snow in Western Canada.

CANADA EAST.

The climate of Canada East, like that of the Lower Provinces, is unquestionably the most healthy in North America.

Disease is unknown among the usual population, except that caused by inequality of diet or imprudent exposure to atmospheric changes. The extreme dryness of the air is shown by the roofs of the houses (which are covered with tin) remaining so long bright, and by a charge of powder remaining for weeks uncaked in a gun.

It is supposed that the long winter is unfavourable to agricultural operations; and though the period during which ploughing may be carried on is shorter than in more favorable climates, yet there are many compensating advantages in the excellence of the snow roads, and the great facilities afforded thereby in conveying produce to market, in drawing manure, and hauling out wood from the forest.

If the real excellence of a climate depends upon the earth yielding in perfection and abundance the necessaries of life, or those which constitute the principal articles of food for man and the domestic animals, then Canada East may compare favorably with any part of the world. The steadiness and uniformity of the summer heat causes all grains and fruits to mature well and with certainty.

In Lower Canada melons ripen freely in the open air, and apples attain a peculiar degree of excellence, those of the Island of Montreal being especially famed. The Island of Orleans, below Quebec, is equally celebrated for its plums.

CANADA WEST.

In a country of such vast extent as Upper Canada, the climate varies materially. Throughout the agricultural or settled part of it along the St. Lawrence and the lakes, and which extends from 50 to 100 miles in depth, the winter may be said to commence early in December. Snow usually falls in sufficient quantities in the eastern section of this range to afford good sleighing about the middle of that month, and to continue with trifling exceptions until the middle of March. In the western section, although we have occasionally heavy falls of snow, we are subject to frequent thaws, and sleighing cannot be depended upon except in the interior, at a distance from the lakes. On the cleared lands the snow generally disappears about the middle of March, and the sowing of seed for the spring crops begins early in April, and ends about the 10th of May. Ripe wild strawberries in abundance may be had by the last of June.

From the head of Lake Ontario, round by the Niagara frontier, and all along the Canadian shores of Lake Erie, the grape and peach grow with luxuriance, and ripen to perfection in the open air, without artificial aid.

TABLE of Mean Monthly and Annual Temperature at Toronto, Canada West, from 1840 to 1859, taken from the Records of the Provincial Magnetic Observatory, by Professor Kingston :—

	MONTHS.					
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1840 to 1859	° 23.72	° 22.83	° 30.07	° 41.00	° 51.38	° 61.27

	MONTHS.						Mean Annual.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1840 to 1859	° 67.06	° 66.12	° 57.98	° 45.27	° 36.65	° 25,97	° 44.11

MEAN Monthly and Annual Fall of Rain at Toronto, from 1840 to 1859.

	MONTHS.					
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1840 } 1859 }	1.408	1.048	1.553	2.492	3.305	3.198

	MONTHS.						Mean Annual.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1840 } 1859 }	3.490	2.927	4.099	2.257	3.109	1.606	30.859

Dr. Lillie, in his Essay on Canada, remarks, that "Professor Hind holds the climate of Canada West to be superior to those portions of the United States lying north of the 41st parallel of latitude, in mildness—in adaptation to the growth of cereals—in the uniformity of the distribution of rain over the agricultural months—in the humidity of the atmosphere—in comparative indemnity from spring frosts and summer draughts—in a very favorable distribution of clear and cloudy days for the purpose of agriculture—and in the distribution of rain over many days—as, also, in its salubrity. In the following points he regards it as differing favorably from that of Great Britain and Ireland, viz., in high summer means of temperature—in its comparative dryness—and in the serenity of the sky."

Over the whole of Canada the melon and tomato acquire large dimensions, and ripen fully in the open air, the seeds being planted in the soil towards the latter end of April, and the fruit gathered in September. Pumpkins and squashes attain gigantic dimensions; they have exceeded 300 pounds in weight in the neighborhood of Toronto. Indian corn, hops, and tobacco, are common crops and yield fair returns. Hemp and flax are indigenous plants, and can be cultivated to any extent in many parts of the Province. With a proper expenditure of capital, England could become quite independent of Russia, or any other country, for her supply of these valuable articles.

In a paper on "climate," recently read before the Literary and Historical Society at Quebec, by A. Harvey, Esq., F.S.S., the following interesting remarks occur:—

"The differences of mean annual temperature between the various parts of Canada are comparatively small, there being but 2° 7′ of difference between the mean temperature of Quebec and Montreal, while the temperature of Quebec and Toronto are about the same. We, however, find considerable differences if we look to the mean temperatures of summer and winter. We have at

	Mean Summer Temperature.	Mean Winter Temperature.
Quebec	69° 1′	12° 8′
Montreal	79° 8′	17° 2′

	Mean Summer Temparature.	Mean Winter Temperature.
Penetanguishene.....	68° 0′	21° 7′
Toronto.....	64° 8′	24° 5′
Windsor.....	67° 6′	26° 8′

"The winter temperatures are undoubtedly severer than those of the best countries of Europe. Looking at the summer temperatures, however, we find the summer of Quebec equal to that of Toulouse, in the south of France; the summer of Montreal equal to that of Lisbon or Cadiz; the summer of Toronto about the same as that of Paris. The chief posts in the Hudson's Bay Territory have as warm a summer as any portion of the British Isles. Fortunate is it, indeed, for this continent that, as we must have so low a mean temperature, we get it so unevenly. It is well for us that the cold is concentrated into the winter, so as to allow us a genial summer for vegetation, which, as well as animal life, depends to a great extent upon the summer heat. In Christiania, Stockholm, the Faroe Islands, places where the annual means are similar to those of our chief cities, they can hardly grow cereals enough to feed a scanty population. The grasses, if rich in quality, are miserably poor in quantity, while the luscious fruits, which contribute so much to our enjoyment, are imported luxuries. There the forests, where not composed of coniferæ, are poor and stunted. There the cultivation of indian corn is impossible. The grape is an exotic. In Canada how different the facts!

"Fortunate is it, too, that we have a winter in which the energies of the human system can be braced up, and its vital forces recruited. The average duration of life here is longer than in those countries which have no such season. The temperature of our hottest days is as great as that of the warmest days in New Orleans or any part of Mexico, and the mean temperature of a July in Quebec within 10° of a July in Vera Cruz. There, however, the summer heats are almost unendurable from their duration, and are the fruitful parents of yellow and other frightful fevers, from which we are totally exempt; while even the fever and ague, so terrible to settlers in Illinois, Indiana, and other States of the American Union, cannot reach us in Lower Canada, being never met with north of Montreal."

According to Professor Guy, the proportion of deaths to the population is:—

Austria	1 in 40	Belgium	1 in 48
Denmark.....	1 in 45	England	1 in 46
France	1 in 42	Norway.....	1 in 41
Portugal.....	1 in 40	Prussia	1 in 89
Russia.....	1 in 44	Spain	1 in 40
Switzerland	1 in 40	Turkey	1 in 50
United States.....	1 in 74	Upper Canada.....	1 in 102
Lower Canada....	1 in 92	All Canada.	1 in 98

Thus proving the salubrity of the Province beyond all question.

LAWS.

The laws of England were introduced into Upper Canada in 1791, and still prevail, subject to the various alterations made from time to time by the local Parliament. The laws of France, as they existed at the conquest of Canada by Britain, prevail in Lower Canada, subject also to the alterations effected by the local Parliament. The criminal and commercial laws of England prevail here, as in Upper Canada.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

The municipal system of Canada is admirably adapted to the exigencies of a young and vigorous country. In order to comprehend it, it is necessary to state that Upper Canada is divided into counties, 42 in number; the counties are divided into townships, the latter being about 10 miles square. The inhabitants of a township elect annually five Councillors; the Councillors elect out of this number a presiding officer, who is designated the Township Reeve; the Reeves and the Deputy Reeves of the different townships form the County Council; this Council elect their presiding officer, who is styled the Warden. In each county there is a judge, a sheriff, one or more coroners, a clerk of the peace, a clerk of the county court, a registrar, and justices of the peace, which officers are appointed by the Governor in Council. All Township Reeves, Wardens, Mayors and Aldermen are, *ex officio*, justices of the peace.

The County Council are charged with the construction and repairs of gaols and court-houses, roads and bridges, houses of correction and grammar schools, under the provisions of the school law; to grant moneys by loan to public works tending to the improvement of the country, and to levy taxes for the redemption of debts incurred.

RIVERS, CANALS, RAILWAYS, AND POSTAL ACCOMMODATION.

The natural advantages conferred upon Canada by the St. Lawrence river are incalculable.

Immediate and direct water communication with the sea for 2,000 miles of inland coast, without reference to the vast affluents striking deep into the heart of the country, appears in itself sufficient to mark out Canada for a distinguished future. Three hundred miles from the outlet of the St. Lawrence, we pass the mouth of the Saguenay, navigable for the largest vessels 70 miles from its outlet. Four hundred and ten miles' sailing from the ocean and we reach Quebec, the great seaport of Canada; 590 miles brings us to Montreal, near where the Ottawa, or Grand River of the

North, mingles its dark but transparent waters with those of the St. Lawrence, after draining a valley of 80,000 square miles in area. One hundred and sixty-eight miles above Montreal, after passing the St. Lawrence canals, we are in Lake Ontario, 756 miles from the sea, and 234 feet above it. Traversing its expanse and passing Kingston, Cobourg, Toronto and Hamilton, we reach the outlet of the Welland canal, through which we rise 330 feet to the waters of Lake Erie, 1,041 miles from the sea, and 564 feet above its level. Traversing Lake Erie, and through the Detroit river, Lake St. Clair, and the St. Clair river, we arrive at Lake Huron, 1,355 miles from our starting point, and 573 feet above the ocean. We now reach St. Mary's river, and through a short canal enter Lake Superior, a fresh water sea as large as Ireland, enabling us to attain a distance of 2,000 miles by water from the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

The late Government survey of the great lakes gives the following exact measurement. Lake Superior: greatest length, 855 miles; greatest breadth, 160 miles; mean depth, 988 feet; height above the sea, 627 feet; area 31,000 square miles. Lake Michigan: greatest length, 360 miles; greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 900 feet; height above the sea, 587 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. Lake Huron: greatest length, 200 miles; greatest breadth, 160; mean depth, 300 feet; height above the sea, 574 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. Lake Erie: greatest length, 250 miles; greatest breadth, 80 miles; mean depth, 200 feet; height above the sea, 555 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. Lake Ontario: length, 180 miles; mean breadth, 65miles; mean depth, 500 feet; height above the sea, 262 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. Total length of five lakes, 1,345 miles; total area, 84,000 square miles.

There are now 1,876 miles of railway in operation in Canada, independent of the Grand Trunk extension to Portland. The Victoria Bridge has brought the Grand Trunk into unbroken operation, and it is now able to transport passengers and goods from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, with a saving of several days over all other routes.

The following lines are now in operation: —The Grand Trunk from Rivière du Loup to Sarnia; the Great Western and branches, from Toronto to Detroit; the Northern, from Toronto to Collingwood; the Buffalo and Lake Huron, from Fort Erie to Goderich; the London and Port Stanley; the Erie and Ontario; the Cobourg and Peterborough; the Prescott and Ottawa; the Montreal and Champlain; the Grenville and Carillon; the St. Lawrence and Industry; the Port Hope and Lindsay, with branches; the Brockville and Ottawa, to Perth and Almonte; the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, and the Welland.

Everywhere postal communication is complete. The most distant hamlet has its post office, and the number of offices in Canada is now about 1,974. The electric telegraph passes through every town and almost every village in the Province, and the number of miles in operation at this time is 4,[illegible]46. The approach or arrival of a steamer or sailing vessel at Quebec is known very nearly at the same moment in every town of the Lower and Upper portions of the Province. All improvements in the arts or sciences affecting the commercial or industrial interests of her people are

quickly introduced into Canada, and with numerous elements of adaptation and progress within her reach, she eagerly avails herself of the practice and enterprise of other countries.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA.

Upper and Lower Canada enjoy separate School laws adapted to the religious elements prevailing in either. Each township in Upper Canada is divided into several school sections, according to the requirements of its inhabitants. The Common Schools are supported partly by Government, and partly by local, self-imposed taxation and occasionally by the payment of a small monthly fee for each scholar. In long-settled rural districts each school section is now distinguished by a handsome brick school-house, furnished with maps, authorized school books, and elementary philosophical apparatus. The salaries of teachers vary from £130 stg. to £40 stg. in country parts, and from £280 stg. to £75 stg. in cities and towns. All common school teachers must pass an examination before a County Board of Education, or receive a license from the Provincial Normal School, empowering them to teach, before they can claim the Government allowance.

The Provincial Normal School of Upper Canada is a highly effective and useful institution for the training of teachers, and annually sends forth from 100 to 150 young men and women, who, having been uniformly instructed in the art of conducting a school and communicating knowledge, gradually are establishing in Upper Canada a system of common school education of great promise.

The Free School system is gaining ground in many parts of Canada; the principle it involves implies the support of common schools, open to all, by a general tax, and the non-exaction of fees. Any school section may adopt it by the vote of the majority of its inhabitants. Separate schools for Roman Catholics are sanctioned under certain regulations. Besides a richly endowed Provincial University, supplied with a complete staff of highly competent professors and lecturers, there are several other Universities and Colleges in Upper Canada in connection with different religious denominations. The standard of education adopted in some of the Canadian Universities assimilates as closely as possible to that established in the time-honored institutions of Great Britain and Ireland, and the ranks of the professorial staffs are generally supplied from the same unfailing sources. All the expenses of a full University course in Toronto need not exceed £60 sterling per annum, board and tuition included. To the Provincial University, and to the University of Trinity College, in connection with the Church of England, scholarships are attached, which vary in value from £18 stg. to £40 stg. per annum. These are awarded (at annual examinations) to successful candidates competing for them.

The educational statistics in Upper Canada may be thus summed up:—

4 Universities,
4 Roman Catholic Colleges,
3 Theological Colleges, exclusively,
3 Collegiate Seminaries,
1 Royal Grammar School,
3 Normal and Model Schools,
91 County Grammar Schools,
3 Industrial Schools,
4103 Elementary Schools,
382 Miscellaneous Schools,

4597 Educational Institutions in all; having 5219 professors or teachers, and 359,155 pupils, with an estimated annual income of $1,799,400.

In Lower Canada a system of education in most respects similar to that which has just been described exists, and is rapidly obtaining favour among the people. The Superior Schools there are of a very high order, and many of the Seminaries attached to religious houses are well endowed and amply provided with efficient professors and teachers.

Including the Laval University and McGill College, the educational institutions in Lower Canada are thus classed in the Report of the Superintendent of Education for the year 1861:

	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Superior Schools.....	10	74	652
Secondary Schools.....	206	1,038	29,183
Normal Schools.....	3	30	200
Special Schools.....	4	16	135
Primary Schools	3,278	3,259	158,465
	3,501	4,417	188,635

The Superior Schools comprise Universities and Schools of Law and Medicine.

Secondary Schools are Classical Colleges and Academies.

Special Schools are Deaf and Dumb Institutes, Schools of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures.

Primary Schools comprise Model and Elementary Schools.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The principal description of timber found in the forests of Canada are:—White, yellow and red pine; white and black spruce; tamarac; white, rim and black ash; grey, red, soft and rock elm; bird's eye, white and red oak; bird's eye, curly and soft maple; black and grey walnut; smooth and rough bark hickory; ironwood; red wild cherry; basswood; beech; red and white cedar; hemlock; fir; poplar; chesnut; buttonwood, and whitewood.

For furniture and ornamental purposes, the luxuriant beauties of our crotched, wavy and mottled black walnut are well known, both here and in Europe; also the beauties of our bird's eye and curly maples, as well as our curly birch, crotched white oak, and

red wild cherry. The superior qualities of our white, red an yellow pine are fully acknowledged in the markets of Europe Our oaks, elms and tamarac rank high for ship-building and gener purposes; in fact all our woods are susceptible of being utilize in the arts and manufactures.

The most important and extensive timber territories of Canad are:—

1st. The country drained by the Ottawa, containing an area 75,000 square miles. The white pine, red pine and ash are chiefl obtained from this region.

2nd. The St. Maurice and its tributaries, draining an area 22,000 square miles. Contains large quantities of white, yello and red pine, spruce, birch, maple and elm.

3rd. The Saguenay country, area 21,000 square miles. Ric in white and red pine, spruce, birch and tamarac.

4th. The North shore of Lake Huron. White and red pin spruce, cedar, birch and maple.

5th. The extensive Gaspé Peninsula. White and red pin spruce, tamarac and birch.

6th. The Peninsula of Canada West contains oak, elm and wa nut.

7th. The Ontario territory, north of Lake Ontario, still contai a large amount of white pine, elm, maple, &c.

Not less than twenty-five thousand persons are directly engag in lumbering operations. Government works, technically call slides, have been constructed on the sides of the falls of the gre rivers down which the lumber is floated from the interior. Far ers have followed the lumberers far beyond the frontiers of t settlements in order to supply them with oats, potatoes, peas a hay.

The industry to which the manufacture of the different produ of the forest gives rise is very extensive. In 1851 there we 1,567 saw mills. in Upper Canada, and 1,065 in Lower Cana The number of feet manufactured during the year amounted 391,051,820 and 381,560,950 respectively. Since 1851 the qua tity manufactured has no doubt increased enormously, but no da are at present published from which satisfactory conclusions c be drawn, although some conception of the magnitude of the tra may be formed from the fact that planks and boards to the val of $1,507,546 were exported to the United States in 1861, bei not far from half the total production of Upper Canada ten ye previously; although the trade had suffered to a remarkable tent, in consequence of the calamitous civil war which is n wasting the energies of our brethren across the internatio boundary.

The produce of the forest of most importance next to lumb has always been pot and pearl ashes.

Canada exports annually about 30,000,000 cubic feet of tim in the rough state, and about 400,000,000 feet, board measure, sawed lumber.

Purchasers of Crown lands can, by the terms of sale, upon filling certain conditions of occupation, cut and sell from their whatever timber they may think proper, by taking out a licen which can be had on application to the Crown Land Agent

cost of £4. The value of the timber thus cut is applied in payment of the purchase money due to the Crown.

MINERALS AND MINING.

The principal economic minerals of Canada are stated by Sir W. E. Logan to be:—

METALS AND THEIR ORES.

Magnetic iron ore; specular iron ore; limonite (bog ore); titaniferous iron; sulphuret of zinc (blende); sulphuret of lead (galena); copper, native; sulphuret of; variegated; copper pyrites; argentiferous do., and containing gold; nickel; antimony; silver, with native copper and sulphuret of silver; gold.

Of these the iron, copper, and lead ores are worked to some extent in both sections of the Province. Antimony is mined in Lower Canada. The copper deposits of the Eastern Townships are ascertained to be of very large extent, and mines have been successfully opened, at very fair wages, to a fast-increasing mining population. The deposits of gold ascertained to exist, also, in the eastern part of the Province have repaid very fully the labor applied with judgment to the working of them. A large number of labourers will probably engage themselves in this branch of mining during the approaching season, and with every prospect of success.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS.

Uranium; chromium; cobalt; manganese; iron pyrites; graphite; dolomite; carbonate of magnesia; sulphate of barytes; iron ochres; stextile; lithographic stone; agates; jasper; felspar; avanturine; hyacinthe; coramdum; amethyst; jet; quartzose; sandstone; retinite and basalt; gypsum; shell marl; phosphate of lime; millstones; grindstones; whetstones; tripoli.

Some of these minerals are worked on a moderate scale, and there is no room for doubt that, with larger general experience of their value, many more of them will be found to ensure fair returns to the employment of capital and skilled labor. Sulphur and sulphuric acid, superphosphate of lime, plumbago, &c., are productions which must attract very early attention.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Granites; sandstone; calcareous sandstone; limestones; hydraulic limestones; roofing slates; flagging stones; clays; moulding sand; fulier's earth.

Marbles—white, black, red, brown, yellow and black, grey and variegated green.

COMBUSTIBLES.

Peat; petroleum; asphaltum.

MINING IN CANADA.

Regulations for the sale of mineral lands, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

1. That the tracts shall comprise not more than four hundred acres.

2. That the dimensions of the tracts in unsurveyed territory be forty chains in front by one hundred chains in depth, and bounded by lines running due North and South, and East and West, or as near to these dimensions as the configuration of the locality will admit.

3. The applicant for a tract in unsurveyed territory must furnish a plan and description thereof by a Provincial Land Surveyor.

4. The price shall be one dollar an acre, payable on the sale.

5. That a tax or duty of one dollar per ton be charged on all ores extracted from the tract, payable on removal from the mine. This condition applies to all mining lands sold since the first day of April, 1861, and is in lieu of the Royalty of two and a half per cent. chargeable on the ores from these lands.

6. That in surveyed townships lots presenting indications of minerals be sold on the above conditions, but at no less than one dollar per acre in any township, and at the same price as the other lands in the township when it is more than one dollar per acre.

7. That not more than one tract of four hundred acres be sold to one person.

8. The above regulations do not apply to mines of Gold and Silver.

9. All previous regulations inconsistent with the above are cancelled.

GOLD MINING REGULATIONS.

Department of Crown Lands,
Crown Domain Branch,
Quebec, 22nd April, 1864.

The following Gold Mining Regulations have been approved of by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, viz:

1. Gold mining shall be held to mean any mode of obtaining or collecting gold from the natural deposits or rocks of the country.

2. No person shall be allowed to work any gold mine without a license.

3. The rights of the Crown in respect to gold shall be transferred by temporary licenses.

4. No royalty shall be exacted.

5. Gold mining licenses shall be issued to the proprietor of any land, such license to convey the right to work for the gold on the lot; to be issued for lots of one hundred acres, or arpents, or less, as defined by the existing surveys, and to remain in force for three months, subject to renewal, by new application and licence (except in cases of change in ownership of land), on the same terms and at the same rate; conditional on future orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, or legislative enactments as respects gold mines.

6. Applicants for a tract in unsurveyed territory must furnish a plan of survey and description of the land required, by a Provincial land surveyor, such tract not to comprise more than four hundred acres, and to be of the dimensions or proportion of forty chains by one hundred chains, bounded by lines running due north and south and east and west, or as near to these proportions as the configuration of the locality will admit. A separate license to be taken for each 100 acres.

7. The number of persons authorized to be employed in mining for gold shall be not less than five per license, including all employed either directly or indirectly on the work, and the licenses shall be issued on the payment of one dollar for each person so employed, subject to a further payment of one dollar for each additional person employed.

8. Monthly returns, under oath, must be made to the Inspector of mines for the division, of the persons employed, the amount of gold extracted per day and any further information which His Excellency the Governor General in Council may direct.

9. Any increase in the number of persons to be employed under the license must be notified to the inspector of mines for the division within ten days of such employment, accompanied by payment of the additional fee.

10. In cases where a lot borders on a stream, not included therein, the license will go to the middle thereof; where a stream crosses a lot, the same will be comprised in the license, subject in all cases to the public rights in navigable or floatable waters.

11. Parties holding licenses shall have the right of transfer, provided such transfer be notified in writing to the inspector of mines for the division; and on payment of a fee of one dollar, such transfer and payment shall be endorsed on the license.

12. Purchasers or their assignees of Crown lands sold and only partially paid for will be required to pay up in full before obtaining a license, and applicants for license on vacant Crown lands will be required to purchase and pay up in full before receiving a license.

13. Application for license must be made in writing to the inspector of mines for the division, detailing title, proof of which must be furnished to such inspector.

14. Error or misrepresentation by applicant as to his right to or ownership of the land, or failure to comply with all or any the present regulations or future orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council or legislative enactments having reference to gold mines, to which the license will be subject, shall entail immediate forfeiture of the license.

These regulations shall not apply to the Seigniory of Rigaud-Vaudreuil.

It has also pleased His Excellency the Governor General to appoint the two following gentlemen to be Gold-Mining Inspectors for the divisions on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, below mentioned, *viz.:* Charles Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Esquire, for the division to be called the Chaudière Division, to comprise the territory lying to the north-east of the line dividing the counties of Nicolet, Arthabaska, Wolfe and Compton, from the counties of Lotbinière, Megantic, and Beauce (save the townships of Spaulding, Ditchfield, Clinton and Woburn, to be attached to the St. Francis Division, hereinafter mentioned); whose office will be at St. François de la Beauce; and Daniel W. Mack, Esquire, for the division to be called the St. Francis Division, to comprise the territory lying to the south-west of the same line, with the four townships above mentioned; whose office will be at Stanstead until further orders—to whom all mining applications (as per printed form in their possession, and which they will supply to intending applicants) are to be made.

The unsold Crown lands in the following townships are, for the present, hereby set apart for sale for gold mining purposes, under the above regulations, and will be disposed of to the first applicants, at two dollars per acre, payable cash in one sum, without settlement duties, *viz.:*

CHAUDIERE DIVISION.

Jersey, Marlow, Risborough, Linière, Watford, Cranbourne, Frampton, south-west parts of Buckland and Standon, and Augmentation and Metgermette, in the agency of Andrew Ross, Esquire: office at Frampton.

Ware and Langevin, in the agency of F. Rouleau, Esquire: office at St. Claire.

Daaquam and Mailloux, in the agency of S. V. Larue, Esquire: office at St. Charles, Rivière Boyer.

Bellechasse, Roux and north-east part of Buckland, in the agency of F. Lamontague, Esquire: office at St. Gervais.

Thetford, Broughton, Leeds, Inverness, Ireland, Halifax, Somerset and Nelson, in the agency of John Hume, Esquire: office at Leeds.

Price, Colraine, Adstock, Tring, Lambton, Forsyth, Aylmer, Gayhurst and Shenley, in the agency of Louis Labrecque, Esquire: office at Lambton.

ST. FRANCIS DIVISION.

Winslow, Whitton, Hampden, Ditton, Woburn, Chesham, Marston, Clinton, Spaulding, and Ditchfield, in the agency of William Farwell, Esq: office at Robinson.

Stanstead, Barnston, Barford, Hereford and Gore, Auckland, Clifton, Compton, Hatley, Magog (formerly Hatley), Orford, Ascott, Eaton, Newport, Westbury, Stoke, Brompton, Melbourne, Shipton, Cleveland, Windsor, Dudswell and Weedon, in the agency of John Felton, Esq.: office at Sherbrooke.

Potton, Sutton, Dunham, Stanbridge, Farnham, Granby, Shefford, Stukely, Ely, Roxton, Milton, Bolton, Brome and Magog (formerly Bolton), in the agency of J. A. Kemp, Esquire: office at Waterloo.

Acton, Durham, Kingsey, Simpson, Wickham and part of Upton, in the agency of the Hon. William Sheppard : office at Wendover.

Wotton, Ham, South Ham, Wolfestown, Garthby and Stratford, in the agency of J. T. LeBel, Esquire : office at Wotton.

Warwick, Chester, Tingwick and Horton, in the agency of Antoine Gagnon, Esquire : office at St. Christophe d'Arthabaska.

Arthabaska, Bulstrode and Stanfold, for which there is at present no agent; and application to purchase in these townships must be made to this Department.

Applications made for purchase of lots since the sale in certain of the above townships was stayed, to be taken according to priority of date, at the above price, provided the same be renewed to the respective Crown land agents on or before the 20th day of May next; after said date, in case of simultaneous application, lots will be disposed of by the said agents to the highest bidder over the upset price of two dollars per acre. Not more than 400 acres will be sold to any one person. All applications to be addressed to the agents, those for unsurveyed tracts to be accompanied with required plan of survey and description, connecting the land surveyed with some known point of a previous Government survey.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Asst. Com. of Crown Lands.

FISHERIES.

The fisheries belonging to the Province are attracting much attention, and will prove a productive source of wealth. They are inexhaustible, and are now subject to a regular system of licensing, and every endeavour is being made to preserve them, and encourage their increase.

FISHERIES, L. C.

Lower Canada possesses, in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, an extent of coast of 1000 miles, where the cod, herring, mackerel, salmon, and other fisheries are carried on successfully.

Whale fishing is also carried on by vessels fitted out from the port of Gaspé. Average season value of whale oil has been about 27,000 dollars.

The cod fishing is carried on along the whole shore of Canada. The herring fishing principally at the Magdalen Islands, in the Bay of Chaleurs, and on the coast of Labrador. The mackerel fishing at the Magdalen Islands, along the coast of Gaspé, and in the lower part of the River St. Lawrence.

There are above 70 salmon fishery rivers in Lower Canada, which the Government are now fostering, with a view to enhance the commerce in this valuable fish.

FISHERIES, U. C.

The merchantable fish products derived from the lakes and rivers of Upper Canada consist chiefly of white fish, salmon, salmon-trout, herring, lake-trout, speckled-trout, sturgeon, pickerel, bass, mascalonge, &c. Inferior kinds also abound in the smaller lakes, tributaries and streams.

The extensive area, great depth, clear cold waters, abundant feeding banks, shoals and spawning grounds, of the principal Canadian lakes, render the fish found therein numerous, of good quality, and large size.

Tracts of arable land, bordering on the great lakes, are still at the disposal of the Government for sale and settlement.

THE CLASS

OF

Persons who should Emigrate.

Persons with capital seeking investment. *Families with stated incomes* will find in Canada a suitable home, good society, and every facility for educating and starting their children in life. These combined advantages being found with much less difficulty than amidst the crowded population of the Mother Country.

Practical farmers, agricultural labourers, male and female servants, boys and girls over fifteen years of age. Those possessing small capitals may rent or purchase farms with some little improvements, on reasonable terms.

Clerks, shopmen, or persons having no particular trade or calling and unaccustomed to manual labor, *should on no account bepersuaded to emigrate*, for to this class the country offers no encouragement at present.

AVERAGE WAGES.

Farm labour.....	per m'th,	from	$8 to	$12,	with board & lodging.
Female servants.....	"	"	2 to	5,	"
Boys, over 13 years.	"	"	2 to	8,	"
Girls.....	"	"	1 to	3,	"
Mechanics.	per day	"	1 to	2.50	without board.

Tradesmen found with board and lodging get little more than half the above rates of wages.

Farm labourers on their first arrival would perhaps not obtain the above rates on farms, but after being a few months in the country, when they learn to chop, they will command full rates.

DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

There is a large and increasing demand for farm labourers and female servants. To this latter class especially Canada offers great inducements, and every hard-working respectable girl is sure to do well. Boys and girls over 15, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, and shoemakers are also wanted.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

TIME TO EMIGRATE AND BEST MODE OF REACHING CANADA.

It is important to arrive in Canada early in the spring. By leaving in April or May, the emigrant will arrive at a time when there is the greatest demand for his labor. The highest daily wages are given in harvest; but his object should be to secure permanent employment at reasonable wages, thereby securing a home for the winter. It must also be borne in mind, that until he becomes acquainted with the country his services are of comparatively small value to the farmer, and therefore he should be careful not to fall into the common error of refusing reasonable wages when first offered on his arrival.

Unless the emigrant comes out to join friends, there is nothing to be gained by his arriving earlier than the beginning of May; he would not be likely to obtain work before then.

If the means of the emigrant will permit it, *steamers* should be preferred to sailing vessels. First-class steamers leave Liverpool, Londonderry, and Glasgow weekly, from April to November, direct or Quebec.

Emigrants having no fixed destination are advised not to take their tickets beyond Quebec.

If any serious cause of complaint arise during the passage, the emigrant should go at once to the captain of the vessel and make known his grievance. This will ensure him immediate redress; or, if not, it will strengthen his case very much should he find it necessary to take legal proceedings on his arrival. The law holds the master of the vessel responsible for any neglect on the part of the stewards, or any of the officers or crew.

The law provides that emigrants may remain on board 48 hours after the vessel's arrival (except in cases where the vessel has a mail contract, or unless within that period she shall proceed in further prosecution of her voyage), and that they shall be landed free of expense at proper hours.

Luggage—Should be in compact, handy packages, distinctly marked with the owner's name and destination. The enormous quantities of useless luggage brought out by emigrants entail heavy expenses and trouble, and in many cases the cost of cartage, porterage, and extra freight exceeds its value. The personal effect of emigrants are not liable to duty.

Clothing.—Woollen clothing and all descriptions of wearing apparel, flannels, blankets, bedding and house linen, &c., are much cheaper in England than in Canada, and wherever it is practicable, the emigrant should lay in a good stock of clothing before leaving home.

Tools.—Agricultural laborers need not bring out implements of husbandry, as these can be easily procured in the country. Artisans are recommended to take such tools as they may possess. But both classes must bear in mind that there is no difficulty in procuring any ordinary tools in the principal towns, on advantageous terms, and that it is more desirable to have the means of purchasing what they want after reaching their destination, than to be encumbered with a large quantity of luggage during the journey into the interior.

Money.—The best mode of taking money is in sovereigns, or by letter of credit on some established bank. A sovereign is worth 24s. 4d. currency, or 4 dollars 85 cents. The English shilling, 1s. 2½d., or 24 cents.

Capital,—Emigrants possessing capital, say from £200 to £500, are advised to purchase or rent a farm with some little improvement upon it, instead of going into the bush at once. Parties desirous of investing may obtain from seven to eight per cent. for their money on mortgage with perfect security.

A word of advice is offered to the emigrant coming to Canada with a small capital. He would act wisely, if, instead of buying land—as is often done—before becoming acquainted with its character and the kind of labor required in a new country—a proceeding invariably leading to the incurrence of debt, payment of interst, and entailing various other embarrassing expenses—he were to place his money in the Savings' Bank, take lodgings for his family in some neighborhood affording a good prospect of employment, and work at wages for a year or so, thus gaining the knowledge and experience necessary to realise independence. Such a course is not deemed degrading in Canada, and is sure to result in ultimate good. Let it be borne in mind that all persons coming to Canada, whether they be possessed of £100 or £1,000, must fail, unless they come determined to labor themselves; and it may be asserted without fear of contradiction, that the family who pursues this plan will, at the end of a few years, be far in advance of him, no matter what his capital may be, who has not taken to the axe and the hoe. A determination to work, carried out with spirit and consistency, will bring with it a degree of prosperity cheering to contemplate, and not to be surpassed in any other part of America.

Improved farms may be purchased at from five dollars to fifty dollars per acre, according to situation and extent of improvement; or rented, with or without the option of purchase, at from one dollar to four dollars per acre. The emigrant should not invest all his capital in land, but reserve sufficient to enable him to stock and work it.

ON ARRIVAL IN CANADA.

The emigrant should at once apply to the Government emigration officers, whose duty it is to afford him every information and advice. He should avoid listening to the opinions of interested and designing characters, who offer advice unsolicited. Many, especially single females and unprotected persons, have suffered from want of proper caution in this respect.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENTS.

Quebec.....A. C. Buchanan, (Chief Agent).
Offices: Old Custom House Buildings and Grand Trunk Station, Point Levi.
Montreal.....J. H. Daly.
Ottawa City.....W. J. Wills.
Kingston.....James McPherson.
Toronto.....A. B. Hawke, (Chief Agent, U.C.)
Hamilton.....R. H. Rae

Who will furnish emigrants, on application, with every information relative to lands open for settlement, farms for sale, routes, distances, and expense of conveyance, demand for labor, rates of wages, &c., &c.

Those desirous of obtaining employment will find it to their advantage to accept the first offer, even if the wages should be less than they had been led to expect, as until they become acquainted with the country, their services are of comparatively small value to their employers. Persons seeking situations as clerks, shopmen, &c. (*for whom there exists no demand*), and mechanics who experience difficulty in obtaining employment in their respective trades, should accept the first offer that presents itself sooner than remain idle.

Emigrants who have settled destinations should remain about the city as short a time as possible after arrival. Farm laborers should proceed *at once* into the agricultural districts, where they will be certain of meeting with suitable employment; and those with families will also more easily procure the necessaries of life, and avoid the hardships and distress which are experienced by a large portion of the poor inhabitants in our large cities during the winter. The chief agent will consider such persons as may loiter about the ports of landing to have no further claim on the protection of Her Majesty's agents, unless they have been detained by sickness or some other sufficient cause.

PROTECTION TO EMIGRANTS.

The Imperial and Provincial Passenger Acts provide, as far as possible, against frauds and imposition, any instance of which should at once be made known to the nearest emigrant agent.

No person without a license shall influence passengers in favor of any particular steamboat, railroad or tavern. Tavern-keepers shall have posted, in some conspicuous place, a list of prices to be charged for board, lodgings, &c., and they will not be allowed to

have any lien upon the effects of a passenger for board and lodging beyond five dollars—about one pound sterling.

Emigrants arriving at Quebec, holding through tickets for their inland transport, and desiring to obtain information, may delay their journey for that purpose, as the railway or steamboat company to whom they are addressed will take charge of their luggage until they are ready to proceed.

CROWN LANDS.

Several millions of acres of surveyed lands are always in market, and the prices fixed at which intending settlers can acquire them, upon application to the respective Crown Land Agents. The prices of Crown lands vary from 70 cents, 2s. 10d. sterling cash, to one dollar, or 4s. 1d. sterling, an acre, on time, according to locality.

Crown lands in Upper Canada are sold for cash at 70 cents, 2s. 10d., an acre, and, on time, one dollar an acre; one-fifth to be paid at the time of sale, and the remaining four-fifths in four equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. on the purchase-money unpaid. On the north shore of Lake Huron, and at Fort William on Lake Superior, lands are sold on time at 20 cents, or 10d. sterling, an acre. All Crown lands in the newly surveyed territory are subject to settlement duties, and no patent in any case (even though the land be paid for in full at the time of purchase) shall issue for any such land to any person who shall not by himself, or the person or persons under whom he claims, have taken possession of such lands within six months from the time of sale, and shall from that time continuously have been a *bonâ fide* occupant of, and resident on the land for at least two years, and have cleared and rendered fit for cultivation and crop, and had under crop, within four years at farthest from the time of sale of the land, a quantity thereof in proportion of at least ten acres to every one hundred acres, and have erected thereon a habitable house, and of the dimensions at least of sixteen by twenty feet. Timber must not be cut without license, except for agricultural purposes.

LAND REGULATIONS.

Land adapted for farming purposes can seldom be obtained from land companies, speculators or private individuals, under twenty shillings an acre. The Canadian Government, being desirous of preventing the acquisition of large tracts of land by private companies or private individuals, for the purpose of speculation, have coupled the sale of the Government lands with such conditions as to prevent undue or improper advantage being taken of their liberality in offering farming land at a low rate. Every purchaser must become an actual settler. This simple condition drives out of the field a host of speculators.

In addition to the free grants, Government lands are sold either in blocks, or in single lots of 100 acres, to actual settlers.

Lands in blocks are sold in quantities varying from 40,000 to 60,000 acres, at 50 cents (about 2s. sterling) per acre, cash, in

Upper Canada; and in Lower Canada, at from 18 cents and upwards, according to situation; on condition that the purchaser cause the block to be surveyed into lots from 100 to 200 acres each, on a plan and in a manner to be approved by the Government; and that one-third of the block be settled upon within two years and a half from the time of the sale, one-third more within seven years, and the residue within ten years from the time of sale.

This requirement will be dispensed with as to any portion of land which, at the last mentioned period, is found to be unfit for settlement.

The settlers must have resided on their lots for two years continuously, and must have cleared and cultivated ten acres of every one hundred acres occupied by them, before they can get absolute titles.

Absolute titles will be given to the purchaser on payment in full of the price, and on condition of his having resided at least two years on his lot, and cleared and had under cultivation ten acres to every one hundred acres occupied by him.

DIRECTIONS TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS WISHING TO PURCHASE CROWN LANDS.

Emigrants and others desirous of purchasing Crown lands should make application to the respective local Crown Land Agents, who are required by law to furnish all applicants with correct information as to what lands are open for sale.

The Government Emigration Agents at **Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Kingston,** and **Hamilton,** will afford information and advice to emigrants respecting the best means of reaching the localities in which they intend to settle. If the lot has not yet been advertised, and placed at the disposal of the agent, no sale of it can be made until that is done, unless the applicant is in actual occupation, with valuable improvements; in that case he may, at his own expense, procure the services of the agent (if the lot be within the jurisdiction of one) to inspect it, or furnish him satisfactory evidence, by affidavits of two credible and disinterested parties, or the report of a sworn surveyor, to enable him to report to the Department the following particulars, viz:

The whole time the lot has been occupied; by whom occupied; the nature and extent of the improvements owned by the applicant, and whether there are any adverse claims, on account of improvements made by any other party, on the same piece or parcel of land.

If the lot is Public land, but not within the jurisdiction of any agent, the application should be made direct to the Department, applicant being careful, in order to avoid delay and prevent unnecessary correspondence, to transmit at the same time the evidence by affidavit or surveyor's report, as above stated.

The same rules should be observed by applicants to purchase Public lands situated in the old settled townships, with these additions: that in cases where the applicant occupies improvements made by his predecessors on the lot, he should show by assignment or other evidence, how he obtained possession of them, and that he is now the *bonâ fide* owner of the same. The present

full value of the land per acre, exclusive of improvements, should also be stated by the agent, the surveyor, or deponents, as the case may be. All papers necessary to substantiate the applicant's claim or right to purchase, if the application is made direct to the Department, should accompany the first application.

All assignments, whether by squatters or purchasers, must be unconditional to be recognized by the Department.

Applications for information relative to the dates of patents and the names of patentees should, invariably, be made to the Provincial or Deputy Provincial Registrar.

Parties writing to the Department should give their post office, the date and number of the last letter (if any) they received from the Department on the subject. They should, if they can, state whether the lots they write about are Crown, Clergy or School lands. Each letter should be confined to one subject; the signature should be distinctly written, and the letter addressed to "The Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands."

Every applicant for letters patent for lands, should state his Christian name at length, with his occupation and residence, as these must be stated in the letters patent.

EXPENSE OF CLEARING AND PUBLIC CHARGES ON LAND.

The cost of clearing wild lands is about from 12 to 14 dollars per acre. The expense is, however, greater in the remote districts, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring laborers; but this work is generally done by contract. The only charge on land is a tax which seldom exceeds 1d. per acre. It is applied to local improvements alone, in which the person taxed has a direct interest.

CAPITAL REQUIRED BY INTENDING SETTLER.

The capital required to enable an emigrant family to settle upon a Free Grant lot, or enter upon the occupation of the wild lands of the Crown, has been variously estimated. It should be sufficient to support his family for the first 18 months, until he can get a return from his land; and although much will depend upon the parties themselves, in no case should it be less than £50 currency or two hundred dollars.

THE FARMING INTEREST OF CANADA.

The official census taken in January, 1861, furnishes reliable *data* for arriving at the agricultural condition of the country, and an official Report from the Bureau of Agriculture, issued in 1863, provides estimates of two years' later date. From these returns it appears that the number of persons in actual occupation of land in Upper Canada, in the year 1860, was not less than 131,983, and in Lower Canada 105,671. The quantity of land held was as follows:

Persons holding in	U. Canada.	L. Canada.
10 acres and under	4,424	6,822
10 acres to 20	2,675	3,186
20 acres to 50	26,630	20,074
50 acres to 100	64,891	44,041
100 acres to 200	28,336	24,739
Above 200 acres	5,027	6,809
Total occupiers	131,983	105,671

It thus appears that there were, three years ago, not fewer than 237,654 persons in Canada who cultivate their own land; and if the army of farm servants, choppers, carpenters, blacksmiths, waggon-makers, harness-makers, &c., directly employed on farm-work, be added, it will be seen at once how vast a proportion of the half million of male adults in Canada are directly employed in the cultivation of the soil.

Then as to the capital employed. The estimated cash value of the farms and farming implements was, in January, 1861, as follows:—

In Upper Canada	$306,442,662
In Lower Canada	178,870,271
Total value	$485,312,933

And this enormous sum does not include the live stock and crops on hand. The last census showed the live stock to have been then as follows:—

	U. Canada.	L. Canada.
Milch cows, No. of head	451,640	328,370
Oxen and steers	99,605	200,991
Young cattle	464,083	287,611
Horses, of all kinds	377,681	248,515
Sheep	1,170,225	682,829
Pigs	776,001	286,400

At present prices, these cannot be valued at much under $100,000,000; and the amazing rapidity with which the live stock of the country is increasing in number and value can readily be seen by a comparison of the census returns of 1851 and 1861.

But perhaps a more satisfactory idea of the agricultural industry of the Province can be gained from a statement of the annual product of our farms. In the year 1860 the crop was as follows:—

	U. Canada.	L. Canada	Total.
Wheat, bushels	24,620,425	2,654,354	27,274,779
Barley, do.	2,821,962	2,281,674	5,103,636
Rye, do.	973,181	844,192	1,817,373
Peas, do.	9,601,396	2,648,777	12,250,173
Oats, do.	21,220,874	17,551,296	38,772,170
Buckwheat, do.	1,248,637	1,250,025	2,498,662
Indian Corn, do.	2,256,290	334,861	2,591,151
Potatoes, do.	15,325,920	12,770,471	28,096,391
Turnips, do.	18,206,959	892,434	19,099,393
Man. Wurz., do.	546,971	207,256	754,227
Carrots, do.	1,905,598	293,067	2,198,665

	U. Canada.	L. Canada.	Total.
Beans, bushels	49,143	21,384	70,527
Clover and Timothy Seeds, bushels	61,818	33,954	95,772
Hay, tons	861,844	689,977	1,551,821
Hops, do	247,052	53,387	300,439
Maple Sugar, lbs.....	6,970,605	9,325,147	16,295,752
Cider, gallons.....	1,567,831	21,011	1,588,842
Wool, lbs.....	3,659,766	1,967,388	5,627,154
Butter, lbs.....	26,828,264	15,906,949	42,735,213
Cheese, lbs.....	2,687,172	686,297	3,373,469
Flax and Hemp, lbs...	1,225,934	975,827	2,201,761
Tobacco.....	777,426		

The total value of these products of the farm in 1860 was close upon one hundred millions of dollars! And if we add the increase of that same year on the live stock, the improvements made on old farms, and the new lands brought into cultivation, a pretty good estimate may be formed of the highly satisfactory condition of the farming interest in Canada.

And then the work is but begun. The total number of acres that have passed from the Government into private hands is—

In Upper Canada.....		13,354,907
In Lower Canada.....		10,375,418
Total acres sold.....		23,730,325
Of this there are in cultivation, acres :—		
In Upper Canada.....	6,051,619	
In Lower Canada	4,804,235	
		10,855,854
Leaving yet wild.....		12,874.471

NOT ONE-HALF OF THE LAND ALREADY IN PRIVATE HANDS, THEREFORE, IS YET CULTIVATED, to say nothing of the many millions of acres of wild lands still undisposed of by Government. The war on the wilderness has but begun, and assuredly the prospects before agriculturists is encouraging enough, and the field of exertion wide enough to stimulate the best and most ambitious to active and persevering exertion for the advancement of this greatest interest of the country.

The following extracts from letters addressed to a Select Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council of Canada, appointed to take into consideration the subject of emigration, by leading agriculturalists, merchants and manufacturers in various sections of the Province, &c., will, it is thought, prove of general interest.

From JOHN DUNLOP, *Esq., of Craigowan, by Woodstock, C W., President of the N. R. Agricultural Association, County of Oxford, C. W.*

"When on a visit to the United States and Canada, in 1858, I was so pleased with the appearance of Upper Canada, that I decided to remove thither with my family, from Ayrshire, Scotland. I visited various localities, but preferred Oxford county; purchased a property near Woodstock, the county town, and in the following year removed.

"This is a beautiful district of country, with fine rich undulating land, well wooded and watered, intersected by good gravel roads and centrally situated for access to the 'Great Western,' the 'Buffalo and Lake Huron,' and the 'Grand Trunk' railroads, where there are excellent cash markets for all sorts of farm produce.

"There is a most industrious and energetic population, who make excellent and agreeable neighbors.

"The appearance of the district, when the orchards are in full blossom, is really beautiful, as almost every homestead is adorned with a large orchard, there being a great demand for the produce. Delicious apples, pears, plums, cherries, native grapes, and small fruit of all sorts, grow most luxuriantly; peaches and nectarines do very well near the lake shores.

"The soil of this district is generally of a rich alluvial loam—intermixed with particles of limestone—capable of raising most of the cereal and root crops to perfection; and as the farms are generally well watered, either by springs or running water, it is one of the best districts in Canada for dairy purposes or mixed husbandry.

"In vegetable production I do not think we can be excelled, especially in bulbous roots, pumpkins, squashes, melons, citrons, cucumbers, tomatoes, cauliflowers, &c., &c.

"By a judicious system of agriculture, the soil will produce good crops; I have seen wheat, peas, flax, clover, timothy, parsnips, carrots, potatoes and Swedish turnips, that would compare favorably with British produce on soil of similar quality; and the produce of dairy cows will compare favorably to that in Ayrshire.

"The stock exhibited at the annual show of the Provincial Association of Upper Canada, really consists in great part of first class animals and would not disgrace any of the British exhibitions, especially in Durham, Devon, Hereford, Galloway and Ayrshire cattle, and in Cotswold, Leicester, Hampshire and South Down sheep, many of which are, in fact, imported prize animals. The swine, also, show good breeding, and some really fine animals are exhibited. The horses, as a class, are generally light and

smart, and do not come up to the standard of the Clydesdale farm horse, but are, I believe, better suited for the country than many show horses.

"The machinery and farm implements have been much improved within the last few years, and now display excellent workmanship and great ingenuity. In reaping machines and hay rakes I think we are far ahead of the British farmer. The exhibition of grain, roots, vegetables, fruit, flowers, works of manufacture and art, shewn at 'The Provincial,' are really most interesting and creditable, and prove that the Province is capable of producing an exhibition worthy of attention and remark.

"The climate of this district is very healthy, the situation being in about the highest portion of the peninsula; we have generally a cool breeze off the lakes in summer, and from the belts of forest still left uncut, we have ample screen from the winter's cold blast. I infinitely prefer the climate here to that of Ayrshire.

"Vegetation progresses most rapidly; it is surprising to see the progress made in a short time, and how soon the crop comes to perfection; the seeds must be got in early to secure good crops; the dry climate gives the farmer a great advantage in the harvesting, after which he has a long season of favorable weather for preparing the land for the ensuing crop. During winter he has little also to do, but marketing, providing fuel, and attending to the stock.

"Agriculturalists of moderate capital would do very well in this district, as plenty of farms are to be rented at 6 to 12 shillings sterling per acre; or land is to be purchased according to the state of improvement in clearing and buildings, for $25 to $60 per acre. Scarcely any wild land in this neighborhood is for sale; a farm of excellent soil, with good buildings and about four-fifths of it cleared, free from stumps and fenced, can be had for about $30 to $40 per acre. Lands of similar quality in Ayrshire would readily sell for as many pounds sterling, without even a fence or a house on it. To dairy farmers, especially, I can recommend this district.

"Capitalists can invest safely in landed property, by judicious purchase of improved farms, which would readily let, yielding a clear rental of five per cent. on the money invested in the purchase, with a certainty of the farm annually increasing in value, if let to an enterprising agriculturalist; or their money could readily be lent on mortgage on first-class cleared farms of most unexceptionable security, to yield from 8 to 9 per cent.

"Mechanics, as a class, succeed well here; skilled labor is always in demand; wages are high; provisions cheap; and education, in most of the country sections, is generally free.

"The industrious laboring emigrant will do well here, as, during summer, he will find ample remunerative employment in the cleared districts, by hiring out his labor, to the best advantage; and by going to the back settlements in winter, he will get plenty willing to hire him to assist in clearing the forest and making new farms, or he may purchase from Government a farm which he can, during his winter months, clear for himself. There are thousands in this Province who landed in Quebec with only a few dollars, and are now owners of beautiful cleared farms, with most comfortable homesteads.

"Manufacturers would find a fine field of operation here. Flax, beet, sugar, farino, and woollen manufactures could be beneficially established in this district, which is well adapted to produce the raw material at a low rate. Refineries of petroleum oil have been established, which are in successful operation; indications of the oil have also been found in this district, and trial bores have been commenced in search of the springs.

"Annuitants or persons of limited income can live here in far more comfort on the same amount of income than in Britain, owing to the cheapness of the necessaries and luxuries of life. Could they invest their means here, thereby increasing their income, it would the more benefit them. Local taxation is very moderate; churches of every denomination abound; for educational purposes, the most ample provision is made, so that a classical education can be obtained at extremely low charges, and, in some instances, free.

From DAVID BUCHAN, *Esq., Bursar of the University of Toronto, dated 23rd April,* 1863.

"A practical farmer coming here from Europe has something to unlearn, and a good deal of new knowledge to acquire, before he is capable of working a Canadian farm to advantage. Some are slow to do this; others accomplish it with great rapidity, just as in other things; and a man's success depends quite as much upon himself as upon the kind of circumstances which surround him. Of one thing I feel perfectly assured: an indolent man, even if he has moderate capital, had better lie down and die at home than come out here. His capital will probably last longer, and he will have a much more comfortable end.

"Young gentlemen, also, not practical farmers and not prepared to put their hands to work and learn everything, and even undergo a considerable amount of hardship in the outset, unless they have an income besides their farms, had better stay at home; for, as a general rule, that class of immigrants soon disappears.

"The class of farmers best adapted to this country are those generally known as small farmers, men who do their own work, or a part of it; whose wives are also accustomed to the work of the house and dairy, and who think it no hardship to get up at four o'clock of a summer's morning, and proportionably early in winter, to see to the milking of the cows and getting breakfast ready. Such men, if they keep sober and retain their health, are sure to succeed, unless under very exceptional circumstances.

"Keeping in mind the general remarks I have made as to the kind of farmers to whom this country is likely to prove suitable, it seems to me that, without entering into minute calculations (which I am not prepared to do, and which, after all, I believe are of no practical value), I would just state the general fact that, around the neighborhood to which I have referred to in the outset of this letter, there are scores of people who began with very small means indeed, some twenty-five or thirty years ago, who have now excellent cultivated farms, with good stone, or brick, or frame houses on them, and spacious farm yards; such farms ranging from 50 up to 500 acres, but mostly averaging from 100 to 300, and varying in value from $40 to $70 an acre, according to circumstances.

Some of these men are going on steadily accumulating property, adding farm to farm. There are others, of course, who have failed. But you know—and any one who has lived through the settlement and improvement of any moderately good section of our country, during the last twenty-five or thirty years, knows—that although there are occasional backsets owing to bad seasons or low prices; and although, as happens everywhere, there are many who fail, either through imprudence, incapacity, or misfortune, a large proportion succeed, and in the course of a few years there is a wonderful change on the face of the country. This proves that there must be profit in farming, if rightly conducted by the right parties.

"Then there is another test which I derive from my official position as the party in charge of the endowments of the University and Upper Canada College. The conditions upon which we sell our lands are—one-tenth of the purchase money down, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with the interest annually on the unpaid balance. I have been in charge of these lands for now nearly 12 years. Of rural lots I have made, for the University, about 770 sales; the quantity in any one sale being seldom less than 50 acres; hardly ever more than 200. I find, on a hasty examination, that of these 770 sales the price in about 390 cases has been fully paid. For Upper Canada College I have made about 292 sales; of these the price in about 70 cases has been fully paid.

"I may state that, as a whole, the University lands were much better situated than the Upper Canada College lands; and many of the lots were under lease previous to sale. Hence the more favorable result, even although sold, on an average, at higher prices. I should add that, in a very large proportion of the cases, when the purchases were made, the parties could do little more than pay the first instalment. As a general rule, also, they fell behind in their subsequent payments of principal, and very frequently even of interest; but after getting some improvements made, and their houses and barns erected, they often paid up the price with great rapidity. Out of 1397 University sales of agricultural lands, made more than nine years ago, there are only 76 for which the deeds have not been taken out. And in the case of Upper Canada College, out of 271 sales in a similar position, only 20 are not fully paid for.

"With respect to the rates of interest to be obtained on perfectly reliable securities, where that security is a mortgage of land, consists, in my opinion, of an amount of land which is likely to bring in ordinary times, and at a forced sale, a cash price of twice the amount of the mortgage debt. No such investments are now made for the University of Upper Canada College; but I may state that, privately for myself or friends, I have not found any difficulty in obtaining such securities at 8 and, in some cases, 10 per cent. interest; and that in all cases, except one, the interest has been paid with reasonable punctuality. In the one exceptional case the property has been assumed for the debt, and is quite sufficient to cover principal, arrears of interest, costs of foreclosure, and all other expenses, even under the present depressed state of things in the country. Some parties seek for higher interest; but

I would advise any one investing to be content with 8 per cent., and see well to the security.

"I may just add that I have recently been investing on University account in good county debentures, at a price to yield ultimately, when such debentures are paid, about seven per cent. on the amount invested.

"It is now upwards of twenty-eight years since I first set foot in the Town of Brantford. It was then only in its infancy. Now it has become a county town, and contains, according to the last census, a population of 6,251, and ranks the eighth in size of the cities or towns in Canada West; St. Catherines and Belleville heading it by only a few inhabitants. Then the Township of Brantford had been just surrendered by the Indians, and was almost entirely in a state of nature. It consisted mostly of oak openings, and afforded, in many places, very fine park-like scenery, covered at certain seasons with wild flowers in great profusion. The southern portion of the Township of Dumfries, lying to the north of the Township of Brantford, and the Township of Burford to the west, although more advanced in settlement, were then still in a very rough condition, and presented very similar natural features. Now the whole surface of the country is changed. I do not think there is an unsold lot in the whole of the district specified by me; and I question (with the exception of a kind of fancy block of a few hundred acres near the front of South Dumfries, held in reserve by Mr. William Dickson) if there is a lot which is not more or less cleared in the townships I have named, or in Oakland, unless it may be some few hundreds of acres of pine lands in the Township of Burford. Having had occasion last summer to drive across portions of Brantford, Burford and Oakland, which I had not seen for several years, I was amazed at the number of comfortable and commodious farm-houses which had been recently erected, some of them presenting more the appearance of handsome suburban villas than mere farmers' residences.

"I have already stated, as regards Canada generally, that wheat is the staple article of produce. In the particular section to which I am now referring it is particularly so, and we claim that we have the best wheat-growing county in Canada. The surface of the county, generally, is rolling, sometimes rather inclined to be hilly; and from the nature of the soil (loam of more or less strength), and of the subsoil (principally limestone gravel), the land is dry and easily worked at almost all seasons, except when the frost is in the ground. We expect to commence ploughing, in ordinary seasons, in the first week in April. We do not anticipate being stopped by the frost till towards the end of November. I have had ploughs working till the 5th of December, and I have commenced spring ploughing in the last week in March.

"I remember one season, when the frost was completely out of the ground early in March, that during nearly the whole month my men were taking out stumps; and I daresay, you know that about the last place which the frost leaves, in open ground, is the north side of a good-sized stump.

"In stating the agricultural capabilities of a country such as Canada, I do not think it is fair to say the average crop of wheat,

in the whole country or section of the country, is so many bushels per acre; for there is, of course, a great deal of most miserable farming. The fairer way is to state what are the results produced by *good* farming. Then there have been seasons when the best farmers have been least successful; as, for example, in 1861, when the rain froze on the surface immediately after a very rapid thaw which took away all the snow except in a few spots, and so entirely destroyed the plant that farmers who ordinarily look for from 30 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre, did not get more than five or seven. That, however, was an exceptional year. I believe the average product of fair land, well farmed, in our section of the country, may be set down at about 30 bushels an acre. I have known of more than 50. In September last year, I was informed by the owner of a threshing-machine, who had been threshing wheat in the neighborhood for farmers for several weeks, that up to that time his threshing had yielded on an average 33 bushels per acre. Your fellow-member, of the Legislative Council, the Hon. D. Christie, the largest, and one of the most successful farmers we have, stated to me that his crop would average nearly 36 bushels to an acre. He told also of a neighbor of his who had threshed 900 bushels from 20 acres, or 45 bushels an acre. On my own and my neighbor's farms, the average from land properly fallowed was about 32 bushels; although the season, between the beginning of May and wheat harvest, was the driest ever experienced.

"Wheat being the staple in our country, or rather in the western and north-western part of it, everything else is made tributary to wheat. Oats are only grown to supply the wants of the farm. Sometimes barley is sown upon the land which has been used for root crops; sometimes spring wheat, but only in limited quantities. As much clover and timothy are sown as will supply hay and pasture to as many sheep and cattle as can be kept on the farm, with a view rather to enrich the land for the subsequent crop of wheat, than for the profit they themselves will directly yield. Turnips and other roots, but principally turnips, are being grown to a greater extent every year; although, owing to the difficulty of obtaining extra labor, and the trouble caused by the necessity that exists for winter storing, we are obliged to content ourselves with a quantity very limited as compared with the amounts raised by farmers in the British Islands. Stall feeding of cattle and winter feeding of sheep are coming more in vogue; and great efforts are being made by the more enterprising farmers to improve the breeds of all kinds of stock.

"As to climate, there is no healthier in the world, notwithstanding the assertions of some travellers to the contrary.

"An important item of intelligence is the facility there is for disposing of produce when raised. For wheat there are markets at Brantford, and at Paris, seven miles to the north-west of Brantford, where the market price can always be obtained within two or three cents per bushel of that paid at Hamilton, Toronto, or elsewhere on the Lake shore. Wool is ready of sale at from 25 to 30 cents per pound for Leicester. In ordinary times, there has been no difficulty in selling fat cattle or sheep to drovers, who come round picking them up for the American or Canadian city markets. This season, owing to the state of money matters across the lines, there has been less demand; in fact scarcely any.

"Another matter of importance is facility of access. In this respect the County of Brant is highly favored. The Great Western Railway passes east and west through, or immediately adjoining, the northern parts of the county; and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway also intersects the county to a still greater degree; entering at the south-easterly boundary of Onondaga township, and leaving near the south-westerly corner of South Dumfries: taking the county town, and also the town of Paris, on its way.

"At Paris two railways cross each other. There are also several gravelled roads running in different directions; and from the nature of the soil the common roads are generally good.

"As regards taxes, rates vary in the different townships. I can only speak for South Dumfries, where my property lies. On a house which cost me $8,000, irrespective of outhouses, fences, laying out of grounds, &c., and a farm-house and farm buildings worth, probably, $1,300 more; with 200 acres of cleared land, my taxes were a little over $50 last year, and the greater proportion of that was school tax.

"As regards education, besides the Common Schools, one of which is within a mile or two of every man's door, there are Grammar Schools at Brantford and Paris; at either of which a young man may be prepared to matriculate at the University.

"As to religious advantages there is no lack. In the larger towns Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational and Baptist churches are to be found. In the smaller villages, also, and throughout the country, every here and there Protestant churches of one kind or another have been planted, so that if a man in health does not attend to the public worship of his Maker, it must be from want of will, not from want of opportunity. In some situations he may require to worship with some other denomination than his own; but as a general rule, by a little exertion, more or less, he may always worship with those of his own way of thinking.

From D. W. FREEMAN, Esq., *of Simcoe, under date of March 15th*, 1863:

"I feel confident that our country never offered more flattering and at the same time more reliable inducements to emigrants than at present. Perhaps there never was a period in the history of Canada at which cleared farms could be purchased with so much certainty of a sure and safe investment as now. If we retrospect the past few years, and compare the high prices which were then paid for real estate with the unprecedentedly low prices at which such property is now offered, we must come to the conclusion that we are at the crisis at which men of capital may safely invest.

"As to the 'returns which may be gained from the soil,' there can be but one opinion: where the soil is thoroughly cultivated and the general management of the farm evinces skill and economy, the result will always prove satisfactory. Partial failures will sometimes occur, owing to circumstances over which the cultivator has no control. Yet the history of other countries assures us that such failures are less frequent with us than in most other countries.

"As to the 'rates of interest to be obtained,' I am sorry to say

that they are extravagantly high, ranging from 8 to 12 per centum, which certainly indicates an unhealthy state of commerce and manufactures, owing no doubt to the unhappy struggle in our neighboring republic. Circumstances, however, warrant the conclusion that we are on the eve of what we familiarly call 'better times,' that our productive resources will soon receive a fresh impetus, that real estate will advance in value, that money will feel a corresponding depreciation, and a healthy balance be again entered.

"As to the 'other advantages,' they are really too numerous to mention. A country possessing a climate so salubrious, a soil so productive, with such extensive forests, such an abundance of lake and river communication, and such facilities for all the industrial occupations of life, needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

"The advantages of my 'own district of country' will compare favorably with any other section of the Province. Our soil is diversified, sandy loam predominating; the surface is undulating, interspersed with numerous creeks and streamlets. We grow a greater variety of cereals, fruits and vegetables than are grown in more northerly counties. Winter wheat is our staple production, and is cultivated with more certainty than in many other places, not suffering so much from the frosts and the depredations of insects; in quality it will compare with the best samples grown in any part of the Province or the United States. Indian corn, peas, barley, oats and buckwheat produce abundantly. Timothy and clover afford abundance of hay and pasturage; clover is our cheapest and most reliable fertilizer. Our county abounds with mills and manufactures. Lake Erie affords a natural outlet to our products, *and when our Southern Railway is completed we shall rank number one.* Materials for building and fencing are cheap and abundant. I feel warranted in the assertion that this county offers peculiar advantages to men of small capital. Domestic servants are in great request, and would receive satisfactory wages for their services."

From ROBERT HOBSON, *Esq., of Fonthill, Sheriff of the County of Welland, C. W.*

"The facility of obtaining farms that are valuable, near railway stations or water communications, varies very much, even where farms lie side by side and naturally of equal fertility, owing to the manner in which the lands have been farmed, and the improvements made in the way of building and fencing the same. Good farms can be purchased at such places at the following prices: say from twenty-five dollars per acre to sixty dollars per acre. Even at these prices—if the land is properly tilled—it will yield the owner a very good return for his outlay, where industry, sobriety and economy are strictly practised. From the knowledge I possess of English farming (being a native of that country), I am satisfied that the same close application in this country that is applied to farming in England, would render a good return for capital invested at the above prices. As to the rates of interest to be obtained upon good and reliable freehold securities, they have ranged very high, say from eight per centum per annum to twenty per centum

per annum. In regard to parties coming here with a moderate capital, I think that with industrious, sober and economical habits, they would do well, as no country presents a better field for persons of this description; for such persons can, in a country like this, always meet with property for sale, according to the means they may have to invest, and with that care and prudence which is at all times and under any circumstances, necessary to ensure success in any undertaking, would soon make themselves and their families very comfortable homes. With regard to facilities for manufacturing, I think that Canada presents a large field for operations of this kind, from the many natural streams which abound in almost every locality, together with the large amount of artificial permanent water-power created by the construction of canals. It is a matter of surprise to me why British and other capitalists have so long delayed making investments in this branch of industry, where I am satisfied they would meet with not only a fair remuneration for the outlay, but a very handsome return for the capital invested. I shall confine my remarks hereafter more particularly to the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, and follow up the subject of manufacturing and the facilities which present themselves in these two counties. These two counties can furnish as fine and permanent water-power, perhaps, as any counties within the Province, chiefly on account of the Welland Canal passing through them, with a large amount of lockage, thereby affording at all times an inexhaustible supply of water for the propelling of machinery. The facilities for getting the raw material (when this unfortunate war in the neighboring republic terminates, which, I hope, will soon take place), and of shipping the goods either by canal during the season of navigation, or by railway during the time that navigation remains closed, to any part of the Province, are not surpassed in any section of this Province, owing to the Welland Railway passing all along the line of the Welland Canal, intersecting the Great Western Railway at St. Catherines and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway at Port Colborne, which railways form two important lines and intersect almost all other lines throughout the entire Province, whereby manufacturers can send their wares at all times to market.

"The prices of well-improved farms rate, in this county, very similar to those already alluded to in the first part of my letter. Of wild lands we have but very little, owing to this county being one of the oldest in the Province and the lands chiefly settled. We have a number of thriving villages in this county, situated along the line of the Welland Canal, at which villages the farmers find a ready market for their surplus produce, either for exportation or home consumption. I will now say a word or two with regard to field-laborers. In this section of the country there is a great falling off; the general impression is that the American war has been mainly instrumental in reducing this class and rendering it somewhat difficult to obtain laborers of this description. In conclusion I earnestly hope that the legislature, in its wisdom, will take such steps as will induce a fair number of all classes mentioned in my letter to emigrate to this country, as there is in my opinion an ample field open before them all, in which they can bring fully into play their respective talents."

From ROBERT ARMSTRONG, *Esq., Millbrook, Township of Cavan, 13th March*, 1863.

"The Port Hope and Lindsay Railway passes through this township, having a station with extensive storehouses at the village of Millbrook, at which point a branch of this railway leads off to Peterborough, a town distant northerly about thirteen miles, Port Hope being eighteen miles southerly. At this village and the towns mentioned, the highest prices are always paid for all kinds of farmers' produce.

"Owing to the desire of many farmers to 'move back,' with a view of obtaining a larger quantity of lands for their families, there could at present be purchased probably 50 farms of 100 acres each in this township. The improved lands on these farms might be put down at an average of 65 acres each, with the usual buildings. The price of these farms would range from $30 to $50 per acre, according to situation and quality.

"The returns which may be gained from the soil, by skilful farming, are such as have made most of our farmers independent, and most of them wealthy. Those who have sons to take hold and go to work have decidedly the advantage of those who have none. The yield of wheat varies from 20 bushels per acre upwards, according to culture and season. Oats, barley, field peas, timothy, clover, and all kinds of roots, are sure crops and always profitable.

"The rate of interest paid by *first-class borrowers* varies according to the conscience of the *lender*, from eight to ten per cent. Large sums could be invested at these rates.

"There is at present, owing to our heavy tariff on imports, a wide and profitable field for manufactures, in almost every department. All our coarse and fine linens could be made in Canada with profit. So could our cotton yarns, and coarser fabrics of that material in woolens. Many of our American neighbors find it to their interest to come amongst us and commence manufacturing. A British operative ought to be able to make money where an American can.

"This district of country is highly favored by abundant water-power, cheap fuel, abundant and cheap provisions of every kind, and the best common schools in the world. The township of Cavan has, within a few years, erected, in her different school sections, new and beautiful school-houses, principally of brick; and the same may be said of the churches erected by the leading denominations of Protestants; all reflect great credit upon the spirit and liberality of their people, and furnish ample accommodations for religious and secular education. We have, then, room for a considerable number of our fellow-subjects from our mother-country, and if they are sober, honest and industrious, they cannot fail. We will give them a hearty welcome, and bid them God speed.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM THE OTTAWA DISTRICT.

N. G. ROBINSON, *Esq.*, *Warden of the County of Carleton*,

Recommends the cultivation of fall wheat in preference to spring wheat. States the average yield of the former to be from 18 to 25 bushels per acre; of the latter only from 5 to 22 bushels. Attaches great importance to the cultivation of turnips; the yield varies from 600 to 900 bushels per acre, at a cost for cultivation of 5d. per bushel. The feeding of beef cattle in winter is becoming very general, even with small agriculturists. The rate of interest on landed security is from 10 to 15 per cent.

F. HINTON, *Esq.*, *Ex-Warden of the County of Carleton*,

Recommends the Ottawa Valley for settlement and the employment of capital. Cleared farms are easily obtained in this district of country at present, and at prices which would be profitable investments, for English capitalists, in eligible situations. Farms are cheaper now owing to the scarcity of money, which will realize 12½ per cent. on real estate security. A good farm will yield an average crop in this district worth $10 per acre, free of expenses.

WM. KING, *Justice of the Peace of the Township of Bristol, in the County of Pontiac*,

Thinks there can be no question but that farm laborers, and more especially agriculturists of small capital, would better their condition immensely by emigrating to this Province. Considers the Ottawa Country to be exceedingly suitable for agriculturists of small means, and thinks there is no reason why the settlement of the country should not progress with the lumber trade, under judicious regulations. In this and the neighboring townships the chief crops are wheat and oats: the produce of the wheat per acre is from 15 to 35 bushels (sometimes over 40); oats from 20 to 40; pease 15 to 20; and potatoes from 200 to 300 bushels. Ten per cent. interest can easily be obtained on reliable security.

JAMES E. COLE, *Esq.*, *of Ottawa City*,

Is of opinion that in the present condition of the country, hardy, practical farmers and laborers are the class of men most to be desired, with a sprinkling of tradesmen and mechanics. Draws particular attention to the immense water power of Ottawa and the Ottawa Valley, having a continuous supply winter and summer. Considers this water power to offer great inducements to 'men of capital and manufacturing enterprise,' especially for the purpose of manufacturing cotton. The amount of water power at Ottawa and its immediate vicinity is computed at 126,000 horse power, 'a greater amount than England, Ireland and Scotland combined ever possessed.' Shows that, as compared with England, 43 per cent. might be saved in the manufacture of cotton in Canada.

GEORGE W. PERRY, *Esq.*, *Civil Engineer, Ottawa*,

Thinks that Canada possesses many advantages to the steady agriculturist of small capital; that the investment of capital in

land for actual farming purposes is highly remunerative. Gives an estimate of what can be done by a capital of £200 sterling; puts down £50 sterling as the smallest possible sum for a start in wild lands. Recommends the Ottawa District as offering many advantages for the employment of capital.

DAVID CAMPBELL, *Esq., of the Township of Ramsay, Secretary to the Agricultural Society of North Lanark,*

Reports chiefly on the manufactories in this section of the country. At Almonte there are two woollen factories, each employing upwards of 50 hands; a hosiery factory is about being finished, which will go into operation this spring and employ about 40 hands. Besides these factories there are at Almonte three grist mills. The water power is good and extensive. At Appleton, a few miles further up stream, there is a good water power, and a new cloth factory is about finished, also a saw and grist mill in operation. On the same stream, about four miles below Almonte, there are other water-powers, a saw and grist mill in operation, besides other minor streams with saw mills at different localities within the township. Mr. C. is of opinion that during the last two years sales at very remunerative prices have been readily effected in the markets of the Province for the products of the woollen factories. A number of agricultural servants might be employed at wages from 8, 10 and 12 dollars per month with board. A number of female domestic servants will find ready employment at three and four dollars per month with board.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

(*From the Journal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada.*)

There is a large field open in Canada for enterprize in woollen manufacture. In 1861, woollens to the value of upwards of four million dollars were imported. All kinds of woollen fabrics will be in demand owing to the price of cotton. In 1861, English wool was 66 per cent. dearer than middling Orleans cotton; now it is 11 per cent. cheaper. Ordinary yellow East Indian wool was 33 per cent. cheaper; at the present time it is nearly 60 per cent. cheaper. It is estimated that not less than 25,000,000 lbs. more of wool were worked up in 1862 than in 1861. British North America imported last year 65,000 pieces of cloth more than in 1861. But Canada, of worsted stuffs, took 94,000 pieces less in 1862 than in 1861. Considerable increase has taken place in the woollen manufactures of Canada during the past year or two, but far from being adequate to supply the country even with the coarse kinds of cloth so largely imported.

The annual review of the commerce of Toronto tells us that "American carpets have advanced to a rate which altogether shuts them out of this market. The tax on manufacturing, the high

price for exchange, and the depreciation in currency, and the necessity for the payment of duties in gold on all the imported materials, has run rates up to some seventy per cent. beyond the usual figures. In this, as in nearly all other branches of trade, has our commerce with the United States ceased."

In woollen goods, such as flannels, blankets and hosiery, all we want is capital, skill and machinery. The raw material would soon become abundant, and the demand is constantly increasing. The impetus given to the flax and linen trades by the high price of cotton has been relatively greater than that given to wool. While the increase at home in the imports of wool in 1852, as compared with those of 1861, amounted to 14 per cent., the arrivals of flax have risen to 35 per cent. So also with exports of linen, which have amounted to 24 per cent. increase during the same period. We imported $332,433 worth in 1861. Some attention has recently been devoted to the cultivation of flax, and the introduction of machines for rendering the raw product marketable has been attended with promising results. In 1851, Upper Canada raised 59,680 lbs. of flax and hemp; in 1861, 1,225,934 lbs. The quantity of linen manufactured in 1851 was only 14,711 yards, in 1861 it rose to 37,055 yards, an increase quite out of proportion to the amount of raw material brought into the market.

The increase in the amount of the wool crop during the same period was about 1,000,000 lbs. The quantity of flannel manufactured in 1851 was 1,157,221 yards, against 1,595,514 yards in 1861; and strange to say, the number of yards of fulled cloth manufactured in 1851 was greater than in 1861. The great fact however, is patent to all, that if we import woollen, linen and cotton fabrics to the amount of nearly ten millions of dollars per annum, and export a quarter of a million of dollars' worth of wool, and possess the capability of greatly increasing the yearly amount of the raw product raised, a large field is now open for competitive industry in the Province, if capital and skilled labor were to be abundant in our midst.

It is satisfactory to note, that so great has been the improvement which has taken place in agricultural implements and machinery, that we are now to a great extent independent of the United States, and no doubt that very soon the demand will be altogether supplied by home manufactured articles. A population now numbering not far from three millions, rapidly increasing, cut off by the civil war in the States from a large import trade, and possessing abundance of water-power, raw material, and growing home markets, cannot fail to furnish a splendid field for manufacturing enterprize. At no period of our history have the conditions been so favorable for the introduction of that capital which is so lavishly bestowed upon the foreigner, and the skilled labor which is pining in almost hopeless poverty at home.

FREE GRANTS.

COLONIZATION ROADS.

Government has opened several great lines of road on which free grants of one hundred acres are given to actual settlers. The conditions of location are that the settler be eighteen years of age. That he pay a fee of $5 on securing his lot, and take possession of the same within six months. That he build a log house 16 by 20 feet. That he reside on the lot and clear and cultivate 10 acres of land in the course of four years. Members of a family having land allotted to them may reside on a single lot, thereby exempting them from building a residence on each location.

The roads in Upper Canada are:—

The Muskoka Road, running from Lake Couchiching to the Grand Falls of Muskoka; Resident Agent, R. J. Oliver, Orillia.

The Bobcaygeon Road, running from Bobcaygeon, between the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, north, and intended to be continued to Lake Nipissing. Resident Agents: for southerly portion, Richard Hughes, Bobcaygeon; for northerly portion, G. G. Boswell, Minden. Route, by Grand Trunk Railway to Cobourg and Peterborough, and thence by steamer to Bobcaygeon.

The Burleigh Road, running through the Townships of Burleigh and Anstruther; Resident Agent, John Carroll, North Douro. Route, by Grand Trunk Railway to Cobourg and Peterborough.

The Victoria Road, running north through the County of Victoria to the Peterson Road; Resident Agent, G. M. Roche, Lindsay. Route, by Grand Trunk Railway to Port Hope and Lindsay.

The Hastings Road, running nearly parallel to the Addington Road, and connecting the County of Hastings with the Ottawa and Opeongo Road; Resident Agent, M. P. Hayes, Madoc. Route, by Grand Trunk Railway to Belleville.

The Addington Road, running north and south, through the County of Addington; Resident Agent, E. Perry, Tamworth. Route, by Grand Trunk Railway to Napanee.

The Frontenac Road, running north of Kingston, through the County of Frontenac; Resident Agent, James Spike, Deniston. Route, by Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston.

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road, which runs east and west, and will connect the Ottawa with Lake Huron; Resident Agent, J. P. French. Route, by Grand Trunk Railway and Ottawa River, or railway to Ottawa City, thence by stage and steamer to Farrell's Landing.

By means of these roads access is obtained to Townships recently surveyed by Government and now open for settlement. They are chiefly of excellent quality, and well adapted, in respect of soil and climate, to all the purposes of husbandry.

The roads in Lower Canada are:—

1st. The Elgin Road, in the County of L'Islet, about 35 miles long, from St. Jean, Port Joly, to the Provincial line, and that part of the Taché Road from the County of Bellechasse to that of Kamouraska, inclusive, about 100 miles. Resident Agent, S. Drapeau, St. Jean Port Joly.

2nd. The Matapedia Road, from Fleurian to River Restigouche, 46 miles; and that part of the Taché Road from the County of Kamouraska to that of Rimouski, about 100 miles. Resident Agent, J. B. Lepage, Rimouski.

3rd. The Temiscouata Road, from Rivière du Loup to Lake Temiscouata; Resident Agent, L. N. Gauvreau, Isle Verte.

FREE GRANT ROADS.

MUSKOKA ROAD.

Agent: R. J. Oliver, *Orillia, Co. Simcoe.*

The Muskoka Road is the most westerly, and the last towards Lake Huron of several free grant or colonial roads, running nearly north and south from the border settlements of Upper Canada to a road running at right angles from Ottawa City to the upper part of Lake Huron at Sault Ste. Marie, in a direct line to the Red River Settlement.

This road commences on the river Severn, which empties from Lake Conchinching, or Lake Simcoe, into Lake Huron, and is extending from the great Fall of Muskoka in a north-westerly direction to a harbor at Parry's Sound on Lake Huron, a distance of about fifty miles.

Twenty miles of road are now in construction on the Parry's Sound Road which passes through excellent hardwood land, on which squatters are settling in great numbers. There is a vast tract of splendid land as we proceed northward; which will attract considerable attention if a survey of it be proceeded with. On some points of high land, miles (in one place not less than forty in distance) of almost clean hardwood land can be seen, and the soil is known to be good. One important feature in this vast district is—the ridges of rock, so plentiful in the first townships, are very scarce here, as are also loose stone and rock.

By striking a bee-line from the harbor on Parry's Sound to Ottawa City, through the country now opening up, will show this route to be 200 miles shorter than the one now open by the way of Collingwood and Toronto, and 170 miles nearer to Montreal. This is an important saving in Western travel, and one that must make the settlement a valuable one.

This settlement has now passed its rubicon of doubt. A population of 1400 souls must satisfy the most sceptical that the inducements are such as must bring it into competition with the best portions of Canada, whilst it offers advantages not to be found elsewhere, being in the centre of what must ultimately be the great highway from the Atlantic to the far West. It can be reached from Toronto in one day, either in winter or summer. It will be seen, therefore, that the access is both rapid and easy. No difficulty has yet arisen in obtaining work for emigrants, either at road making or clearing, the former supplied by contractors,

the latter by settlers, with means to enable them to hire to get their land cleared as fast as possible. This will undoubtedly continue. Men capable of building log houses, &c., obtain in some instances one dollar per day and rations; the usual rate is from 75 cents to four shillings sterling per day, without rations.

The prevailing quality of the soil is light with a mixture of sand, having in large districts a subsoil of grey clay. There are also heavy clay bottoms, having a loamy surface. The lands are exceedingly well timbered and watered by lakes and rivers, with fish in abundance, and excellent mill sites. Grain and root crops of all kinds yield well. Partly improved farms are always to be had in the neighborhood, suitable for a person of moderate means; but the class of settlers most desirable are those who are accustomed to work, with small capital to purchase a necessary outfit of farming utensils (which at first are simple) and provisions for sustenance until after the first crop is realized.

A good harvest has rewarded the toil of the settlers this year. Fall wheat has for three seasons been grown with much success; and a considerable breadth has been grown this fall. Indeed, grains of every kind do remarkably well, as also do root crops. One settler on a free grant, in Macaulay, raised over 2000 bushels of turnips this year, it being only his second year of settlement. Tobacco and flax have been grown with success, the former being on the increase.

Among the improvements of the year are one lumber mill, a grist mill, an increase in tavern accommodation, new stores, two more post offices, and two new school-houses or chapels.

The following is the agent's report of the general improvements on the Muskoka Road to the 31st December, 1863 :—

FREE GRANTS.

Number of Lots located	160
Actual settlers	140
Total population	557
Houses	86
Shanties	56
Barns, stables, outhouses	62
Lumber Mills	2
Grist Mills	1
Acres cleared	671
Acres chopped	132½
Houses built in 1863	47
Barns " "	13

NATIONALITY.

English, 159; Irish, 164; Scotch, 148; Canadians, 61; French, 16; Germans, 6; Americans, 3—557. Increase during year, 270.

LIVE STOCK.

Horses	19
Cattle	78
Cows	44
Pigs	80
	221
Increase, 1863	95

IMMIGRANTS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

English, 48; Scotch, 35; Irish, 17; German, 7.—Total, 107.
Value of produce, 1863 ..... $17,308.50

The Free Grant lots are nearly all taken up, most of them being well improved.

Seven townships are under the charge of the Agent, viz.: Morrison and Muskoka, in this County; and Draper, Macaulay, Stephenson, McLean and Brunell, in the County of Victoria, about 200,000 acres. Out of this, 23,000 have been sold, and about 16,000 taken up as Free Grants.

A new township (Monck) north of Muskoka township, has been recently surveyed, but is not yet in the market. There are a number of squatters settled down here, and they have made large improvements—the land in general being excellent.

In a recent report to the Government, Mr. Oliver remarks:—*Money is of little use here unless muscle is brought into play, for the most unfortunate are those who entertain romantic ideas of bush life, thinking that nothing is required beyond their means but a little pleasant relaxation. All such are victims in new countries, and cannot hope to succeed. The hard-working, industrious, and thrifty laborer, or small farmer of the old countries, are such as in the course of a few years make for themselves a comfortable homestead and independent living. I can already point to such as promise this in the district under my charge, while the older settled townships adjoining furnish examples by the hundred of those who commenced penniless, but, by perhaps first hiring out for a year or two, accumulated a few dollars, which, being invested in a yoke of oxen, a few implements, and in taking up some of the unoccupied land, have been enabled after the lapse of a few years to enjoy their hard-earned position, as Lords of their Manors, without a care to disturb them.* In no other pursuit is the result so surely and steadily arrived at, and the Severn and Muskoka districts offer to the emigrant a sure reward for toil voluntarily undertaken.

The writer in a Montreal paper, some few months ago, could never have travelled or observed much in new settlements, or he would not have condemned the introduction by the Government of "immigrant operatives." "Send us none of your *rural* laborers," says an American; "they can only do one thing: a ploughman, plough, and a carter, drive a team. Half the year with us a saw or axe must be used, and other occupations must fill up the time when husbandry is impracticable; and we can teach your rustics nothing of this. Send us a mechanic; we can easily teach him to plough, harrow, and drive a cart, for that portion of time our climate demands such sort of work." The reason of this is, the agricultural laborer is confined to a set task; he cannot rise above his drudgery, having never been thrown in the progress of his business upon his own resources. A mechanic is the reverse of this; he is perpetually thrown into situations where his own judgment must be brought into action. But we need all classes of emigrants. If they have energy, it matters little what may be their calling; they can secure an independence in a few years.

ROUTE.—By Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, distance 500 miles, fare 5 dollars; then by Northern Railroad to Bell Ewart, then steamer to Orillia—87 miles.

THE BOBCAYGEON ROAD—COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Mr. Hughes, the agent for this road, sends in the following report of the progress and present state of the settlements under his charge:—

From information gathered from Free Grant settlers, individually, showing the amount of crops, with their value, and general information, a large increase and improvement appears over 1862. This is owing, no doubt, to the favorable season—the entire absence of frosts during the past spring. The fact of the small increase of settlers on Free Grants, and the large increase of population, may be attributed to the number of Free Grant settlers who have sold portions of their lots to new settlers. No increase has taken place in the number of settlers beyond the Peterson Junction. This arises from the inferior quality of the lots, as settlers prefer buying land at seventy cents per acre in more available parts of the district, to settling on Free Grants so far back.

I beg also to mention that the very bad state of the Bobcaygeon Road has very much impeded the sale of land during the past season.

Those who have gone in as settlers, both on Free Grants and on the purchased lands, are generally well pleased with their own prospects and those of the whole settlement, but still a difference of opinion does exist; there is, no doubt, a good deal of rough rocky land, but one thing speaks favorably for the settlement; those who sell out do so generally for a good price to the emigrant, or to others who wish to purchase improved farms with buildings on them, and almost invariably buy again and commence the world anew on another farm. I consider this the best way for the emigrant to procure a farm when he has means.

There are about 300,000 acres for sale in the Townships of Galway, Somerville, Cavendish, Lutterworth, Snowdon, Anson, Minden, Hindon, Stanhope and Sherborne. Galway is welll watered, and although undulating and stony in places, has intervening valleys in which the soil is deep and fertile. The township swarms with beaver.

The land in Lutterworth is in general undulating and intersected with numerous small lakes. There are excellent water privileges in the immediate vicinity of Gull Lake.

Minden is a good township, and is being fast settled with an industrious and intelligent class. The soil is generally composed of a sandy loam, in some cases resting upon a substratum of clay and gravel, and is of good depth. Minden is well adapted for settlement. For small craft, an almost unbroken water communication from Lindsay to within half a mile of its eastern limit, affords intending settlers a readiness of approach not often found by those seeking homes in newly-surveyed districts. A large proportion of good land is found in the south-eastern, central and western portions of the township. In this agency the advantages of the Bobcaygeon road are incalculable to the settlers.

Value of crops and industrial products of settlers, $62,750 70.

During the summer of 1863, considerable attention was attacl to the Townships of Tudor and Lake, by the reported discover of deposits of copper and lead in several localities throughout th townships. The first attempt at mining was made near Glanmi on lot 28, 14th concession, Tudor. Some very pure specimens galena, containing 65 to 70 per cent. of lead, were taken out this mine, but the working of it has not been continued to a extent. A mine was opened last autumn on lot 28, concession Tudor, and has been worked for about two months. A well-defir vein of galena was found here, averaging about three inches thickness, with regular rock wall of limestone on the north-e side. This vein has been opened to a depth of some 18 or 20 fe and 12 to 15 in length. Some 14 tons of the ore were taken c at this mine.

Similar deposits of pure galena have been found in several otl parts of Tudor, and, I am informed, also in the south-west corr of Cashel.

In Lake, extensive deposits of copper ore have been found in t 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions; and a considerable quantity of t ore has been brought to the surface. Miners of experience a character have reported very favorably of these deposits, and a go many speculative purchases of lots in the vicinity have been ma on the faith of the expectations so raised.

The year 1862 was one of general hardship and many trials settlers in the backwoods. Many of the settlers in the lower tow ships suffered most severely from the scarcity of provisions, a the crops of 1863 were curtailed by the want of seed grain on t part of a large number, who were forced to use what they got f that purpose, in order to supply the actual requirements of the families for food. Had it not been for this, the crops, particular of wheat, would have been much larger in 1863, as the season w in every respect most favorable. The crops were not injured b any kind of fly, insect, rust or blight, but were in general all tha could be desired. The only complaint was that some of the la potatoes and oats were injured by frost; but this did not occur t any appreciable extent.

Two schools have been kept open in Tudor for the greater part o the year; one for a part of the summer at Limerick, and one fo the whole year in Bangor.

The Post Office Department has continued to afford every possi ble aid by the establishment of new offices as fast as the progress o settlement required them, and by increasing the services of th offices on the lower part of the road. We have now two mails eacl week to Bannockburn, Millbridge and Glanmire. We have five post offices on the road, and two more are about to be opened.

A regular Church of England mission has been established here since my last report.

Catholic clergymen visit the Road and celebrate mass frequently in the different settlements.

Ministers of the Presbyterian Free Church and of the several Methodist Churches also hold services at points along the road very frequently.

Fanning mills and threshing machines have been introduced very generally, and most of the older settlers have a good supply of farming tools and implements.

The same freedom from disease and crime which marked the earlier years of the settlement, has, I am happy to say, continued during 1863.

The nearest vacant free grant lots now are from 50 to 60 miles from Madoc, but the best settlement I have is still further north, at or near the intersection of the branch road with Hastings, and along the eastern branch, connecting with the Madawaska river. As a general rule, it is better for emigrants to buy farms with small clearings from the earlier settlers than to go a long way back into the woods the first year, and I generally advise them to do so; but their success depends much more upon their fitness or unfitness for the work than upon any external condition. *I find that those who succeed best are those who go in with little or no means except their labour; they work quietly and steadily on their land and in four or five years become quite independent. On the other hand, those who have some capital generally idle away a great part of their time, and when their money is gone they are dissatisfied with the country. In fact, unless a man has been brought up to labour, he has no business in the woods. If he has been brought up in it, and is willing and able to work, he can do better than in any other way that I know of.*

We have some very good land now open for settlement in the townships of Cashel, Limerick, and Wollaston, about 30 miles from Madoc, and comparatively easy of access. The land is turning out much better in these townships than we expected, and I have no doubt that they will support a large and thriving population before many years.

ROUTE.—By Grand Trunk Railway to Belleville, 388 miles; fare 3 dollars 50 cents; thence by stage to Madoc, 26 miles; fare 1 dollar.

COUNTY OF ADDINGTON—ADDINGTON ROAD.

Agent: EBENEZER PERRY, *Tamworth.*

Reports that there are about 200,000 acres for sale in this district. Price per acre 70 cents, or 2s. 10d. sterling, cash, or one dollar (4s. sterling) if paid by instalments.

One-third of the land is broken with granite interspersed with limestone. The soil is a rich sandy loam, timbered with maple, birch, beech, butternut, elm, ash, basswood, pine, hemlock, cedar, and a little oak. This is a very healthy location; no fever or ague; the soil productive, and all the settlers on good terms with one another. There are ten school-houses opened in various districts. Religious services every Sunday in different places. Many saw and grist mills are in full operation, and the waters abound with fish.

Not more than a few gift lots remain on this road that are fit for settling on, unless the settler would purchase Crown Lands in the vicinity. The distance from Tamworth to the gift lands is about 50 miles.

The settlers, who are for the most part Irish, Scotch, English and Germans, frequently seek employment during the harvest time in other settlements, and consequently there is no demand for immigrant labor. The country is too recently settled to have many improved farms upon it, but lots of 100 acres, with from five to fifteen acres cleared, can be got from 50 to 150 dollars, or £10 to £30 sterling, subject to payment of the Government purchase money. If all the instalments have been paid, the lots range in value from £30 to £50 sterling.

285 acres have been cleared during the year, and 150 acres chopped.

The aggregate value of the settlers' produce for the year is $31,465 80c.

The numbers of domestic animals owned by the settlers on the Addington Road are 58 horses, 71 yoke of oxen, 181 cows, 180 young cattle, 85 swine, and 162 sheep.

The effect of the loss of crop in 1862 has not been got over by the good crop of last year, because of the paucity of seed grain and roots available last spring. All crops that were sown early gave abundant yield. In the article of wheat there is a falling off in quantity, but the quality is so superior that it is of more value than that of 1862. All the other cereals, as well as roots, are inferior to none raised in Canada; although there is not a much greater increase in the number of bushels produced, yet the actual value is fully double.

There is a loss of 33 inhabitants in the census of this year, but it is not attributable to parties leaving the settlement; several persons who have accomplished their settling duties on gift lots and obtained their patents, have become purchasers of Crown lands, and portions of their families are engaged on them. The number of inhabitants on the gift lots are 717, and they possess a large number of domestic animals, except horses, in which there has been a falling off; they have, during the year, cleared 285 acres of land, and there remains chopped 150 acres of spring clearing.

In his intercourse with the settlers during a recent visit, Mr. Perry found all grateful for the kindness manifested by the Government in providing, through the work on the road last summer, means for them to procure provisions, and their only regret was that they were so short of seed last spring.

It is better policy for Emigrants to purchase when improvements have been made. Emigrants when massed together are not the best pioneers, their habits and training unfit them for cleaning land; the science of chopping is scarcely ever learnt to perfection by a man after 30. Emigrants succeed well if mixed with Canadian settlers; they soon learn how to chop and log from them; they are more industrious and frugal than the great mass of Canadians who generally seek a home in the forest for the excitement of wild sports, while the emigrant has come to make a home for his family. All the emigrants in my district are prospering.

From Napanee to the Crown Lands, the distance ranges from 17 to 70 miles. From Kingston a daily line of stages to Tamworth, 37 miles, and the Addington Road runs north 62 miles up to the Madawaska River. All the lands are within 10 miles of the Addington Road.

Route by Grand Trunk Railway or steamer to Kingston, 340 miles, fare $3 75c.; or to Napanee, 367 miles, fare $4; thence by stage to Tamworth.

OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD.

In this agency there are 250,000 acres open for settlement in the following townships:

In County of Renfrew: Townships of Algona, Brudenell, Grattan, Radcliffe, Sebastopol.

In District of Nipissing: Sherwood, Hagarty and Richards.

There is much land of good quality in the township of Algona. About two-thirds of the township is well adapted for settlement and well wooded.

There is a large, prosperous settlement of Englishmen in the township of Brudenell, adjoining the free grants; and it is anticipated that the Prussians, a hard-working, thrifty, and seemingly honest people, who are fast acquiring a knowledge of our language, and of the habits of the country, will receive a considerable increase to their numbers.

Sebastopol: The whole township is remarkably well watered, and the water invariably good. All the lakes abound with salmon trout, and other varieties of fish. The settlers in the township have a ready market for all kinds of produce at the lumber shanties in the immediate vicinity.

The three agencies abovementioned comprise a portion of what is termed the Ottawa territory in Upper Canada, and contain fertile land. The different descriptions of timber prevail separately in particular tracts, and afford a convenient territorial division of the country. The first of these natural divisions is what has been called the white-pine country, from the prevalence of that kind of timber, of which it contains the finest forests, interspersed with tracts of hard-wood land.

Westward of this lies the red pine country, so called from the prevalence of that kind of wood. The soil of this division is generally a poor sand, more or less gravelly, and in parts the surface is rugged and rocky, but interspersed with tracts of good land.

The third natural division is the hard-wood country, so called from the prevalence of that description of timber, associated with belts of white pine. It comprises an area of upwards of 7000 superficial miles; and contains the head-waters of the rivers Madawaska and Petewawa, that flow into the Ottawa, and of the Muskoka and Maganetawan of Lake Huron, and the whole of the South river of Lake Nipissing.

The rates of wages for agricultural laborers still continue high all around here; and immigrants seeking employment during the ensuing spring and summer will, I am certain, find in this part of the country a remunerative field for their services.

The German Settlement, or "New Germany"—as the settlers themselves have named it—is steadily progressing. It is about four miles south of the Opeongo Road, in the township of Sebastopol. There are now some twenty-two German families settled here; they are all intelligent and industrious, and seem quite

content with their position and prospects. The municipal counci have lately taken steps towards opening a road from "Ne Germany" to the Opeongo Road, and the Germans are makin exertions for the opening of a school, in which laudable effort, am persuaded, the council will aid as far as their power will pe mit.

There are eight common schools now in operation on the thirty five miles of the road lying between Shamrock and Brennan Creek and it gives me much pleasure to be able to say that they are al well attended, and that there is no tax which the poor settlers s cheerfully pay as that imposed for school purposes.

The past year has not witnessed the perpetration of anythin approaching to a crime upon or in the neighborhood of this road and considering the newness of the settlement, the great mixtur of nationalities and creed that prevail in it, and, I may say, th almost entire absence of legal restraint, the fact speaks well for th character of the settlers.

The permission to dispose of the timber growing upon their lot is one that the settlers are largely availing themselves of, and muc "scattering timber" is being taken out this winter along the roa and from off the front lots.

The sleighing is now good, and the drive to the lumber *chantier* on the Madawaska has fairly begun. The settlers are consequentl all busy in disposing of and delivering their surplus produce. Th prices they are receiving, though not considered *high*, are yet well paying ones, and as the harvest has certainly been abundant, th coming year will be one of plenty, and I am perfectly certain tha the "peace and good will" which has heretofore existed will continue to prevail throughout the settlement.

PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT ON THE LOWER CANADA COLONIZATION ROADS.

THE ELGIN ROAD.

258 lots have been located on this road, on which there are 93 actual residents. The population amounts to 470 souls. 1507 acres have been cleared, and 741½ chopped. The settlers have 342 head of live stock. They sowed 1068 bushels of grain and potatoes; but, owing to the drought in June and July, and the frost in the beginning of September, the harvest was not sufficient for their support, and they were obliged to seek for employment in the lumbering establishments in their neighborhood.

Mr. Drapeau, the resident agent, estimates the value of their crop at $4,359.30; and of their other industrial products, at $3,487.58.

THE TACHÉ ROAD.

On the south-westerly section of this road Mr. Drapeau has located 312 lots, on which are 160 families residing, forming a total population of 745 souls. 3034 acres have been prepared for cultivation, and 480 more are in process of preparation. The settlers have built 146 houses and 151 barns. They have 1009

head of cattle. Mr. Drapeau values their harvest (which appears not to have suffered from the drought and early frosts,) at $16,056.92, and their industrial products at $8,913.37.

On the north-easterly part of this road, which is under the superintendence of Mr. J. B. Lepage, there are now 21 settlers in actual occupation of their lands. 323 acres have been cleared, and 74 chopped. Mr. Lepage values the crop of last year at $1,584.77, the product of domestic industry (woollen and linen stuff), at $157.02. The settlers have 179 head of live stock, valued at $1,462.50.

THE MATAPÉDIA ROAD.

Mr. Lepage, who superintends the settlement of lands on this road, reports that they are progressing rapidly. 74 lots have been located, 29 of which are occupied by actual settlers, who have cleared 989½ acres, and chopped 186. He values their harvest of last year at $3,711.76, and other industrial products at $289.36. They have 363 head of live stock, valued at $2,853.

The Matane and Cap Chatte road, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, is 36 miles long.

17,554 acres on this road have been subdivided into lots for gratuitous location. 11,078 acres have been located, of which 9,822 acres are occupied by actual settlers. The first Free Grants were made in October, 1860. There are now 110 families residing on the lots, 32 of whom settled last year. The total population is 576 souls.

Mr. Charles Roy, Provincial Land Surveyor, the resident agent, reports that the harvest of last year was below the average, owing to the loss by fire, in July, of 100 bushels of grain sown. This also lessened the increase of the live stock, as it diminished the amount of fodder. There are 7 acres fit for the plough, 1,452 acres cleared and already cropped, and 943 acres being cleared.

755 acres were under crop last year, yielding 14,209 bushels.

Mr. Roy values the crop of 1863 at $13,123; the live stock at $6,112; the produce of the fisheries at $4,732. A church and two saw-mills have been erected.

THE GULF ROAD.

The line of this road extends from Cap Chatte to the Great Fox River (a distance of 128 miles), connecting the settlements on the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the rest of the Province. The settlement of this road has also been entrusted to Mr. C. Roy. Only 14½ miles from Cap Chatte downwards have been opened. The line for the residue was surveyed by Provincial Land Surveyor G. H. Baillargé, in 1861, as near the shore of the St. Lawrence as the nature of the country would permit, for the convenience of the different fishing establishments on the coast.

In 1861 the total resident population on the Crown Lands between St. Anne des Monts and the River Magdalen, was only 95 souls; now there are 209. The settlers had 116 acres fit for the plough, 156½ cleared and cropped, and 167½ chopped. They had 163 acres under cultivation last year. Mr. Roy estimates their harvest at $2,361. The live stock (200 head) at $2,097; and the produce of their fisheries at $4004.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF AGENTS OF CROWN LANDS, WESTERN CANADA.

KINGSTON, PART OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Agent: JAMES MCPHERSON,—Office: *Kingston.*

According to a report sent in by Mr. McPherson, about 165,000 acres appear still open for sale in different parts of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, at 70 cents an acre, cash, or one dollar on the usual time. A few scattered lots throughout the older townships are sold at a valuation, there being no set price. The soil in many parts is of a very fertile description; the crops grown are large, and no district in Upper Canada offers better inducement to the settler. Portions of the land are timbered with maple, beech and other woods of heavy growth, while others are unfit for cultivation, being broken with hills, rocks, and lakes.

In Olden, excellent crops of wheat, oats, Indian corn, potatoes and turnips have been produced, but the land, generally, is better adapted for grazing than other kinds of husbandry.

Palmerston is generally well adapted for agricultural purposes. It is traversed by the Mississippi road as well as by the line of the Lavant and Darling road. Along the first mentioned road the settlement is progressing rapidly. The entire township is well watered by creeks and springs. The Mississippi river affords an incalculable amount of water-power. In Miller, the land, generally, is rolling or undulating, traversed by numerous brooks and streamlets of excellent water. The facilities afforded for transport by the Mississippi and Frontenac roads, passing through a healthy section of country, the land tolerably good, building materials in abundance, a sufficient supply of water-power for manufacturing purposes, a ready market for the surplus produce of the settlers, and employment for themselves and teams, during the winter months, at the lumbering establishments, serve to render Miller and the adjacent townships as desirable a field for settlement as this part of the county affords.

There are 40 or 50 improved farms for sale in the district, the prices of which range from eight to forty dollars an acre. In the summer season a good demand generally exists for farm laborers. Wages from eight to twelve dollars a month with board, according to efficiency. Early in the spring good ploughmen are required. After the crops are in the ground, laborers are not wanted until the 1st of July, or beginning of harvest; after harvest is over there is no demand for them at all. Servant girls are in great request amongst the farmers for milking and farm house work; wages from two to five dollars a month. Little or no demand for mechanics, and none for persons unaccustomed to manual labor.

Route—By the Grand Trunk Railway, or steamboat, to Kingston, 340 miles, fare three dollars seventy-five cents; by daily stage to Frontenac, Lennox or Addington.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Agent: G. M. ROCHE, *Lindsay*.

The quantity of land pertaining to the Crown open for sale in this agent's division, and subject to actual settlement, is 200,000 acres, in the Townships of Carden, Laxton, Dalton, Digby, Oakley and Ryde.

In Carden and Laxton the soil is composed of a sandy loam, varying in depth from one to two feet to stratified limestone rock of a soft crumbling description.

Digby.—The great body of the township is high rolling land. In the intervening valleys the soil is deep, rich and fertile. Portions of the township are of the limestone formation. There are numerous sites where machinery could be effectually worked by water-power.

Dalton, in a lumbering point of view, possesses great advantages, being well watered by three rivers, on which there are several falls and rapids. The township is settling rapidly.

In Oakley, the advantages of settlement are good, owing to the Peterson road being opened through the township. Where it crosses the Black River there is an eligible site for a town plot, having advantages of never-failing water privileges, and good land in the vicinity.

The lands are about 30 to 35 miles from the railway station, and are accessible by the Victoria Colonization Road. Improved farms may be purchased at from 16 dollars to 40 dollars per acre, according to the extent of cleared land and value of improvements. Made farms can be rented at two dollars to three dollars, for the cleared land, per acre.

There is a fair demand in the county for labor, good hands getting 12 dollars to 16 dollars per month, with board. Day laborers get 80 cents per day, and carpenters, bricklayers, and plasterers (the principal trades required), one dollar twenty-five cents to one dollar fifty cents.

Route—By Grand Trunk Railway to Port Hope, 347 miles, thence by rail to Lindsay, 40 miles.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Agent: WILLIAM HARRIS, *Admaston*.

Everything has been and is still being done in this district to promote and facilitate settlement. The Government are busy opening, maintaining, and superintending roads in surrounding townships. There are 240,000 acres of land for sale, the greater part of which is of a rough and rocky description, but with here and there small patches of excellent land, well adapted for the small cotters and agricultural laborers.

The townships recently surveyed are Griffith and Canonto. The agricultural prospects of Griffith are rather indifferent, though a considerable part may serve for grazing. It is a remarkably well-watered tract of land, as that part of the country generally is, having rivers, brooks, lakes and ponds, interspersed and scattered over the whole face of it. There are several water-privileges in the township.

In Canonto the land surveyed is, in general, well adapted for agricultural purposes, producing, when cultivated, the best quality of wheat, potatoes, oats, and Indian corn, and as a grazing country can scarcely be surpassed, as almost every lot is supplied with spring water and excellent meadow land.

The lands in the agency are the nearest body of Crown lands for sale to the seat of Government, and are in the heart of the lumber district.

The settlers are principally of Irish extraction. Improved farms can be purchased in the neighborhood at from two to twenty dollars an acre, according to situation and improvements. No steady demand exists for labor.

Route—By rail to Ottawa City, 335 miles—fare 3 dollars 50 cents; thence by steamer to Farrel's Landing—fare 57 cents. then on by land to Admaston, 13 miles.

PART OF RENFREW AND DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Crown Land Agent: JAMES P. MOFFAT, *Pembroke.*

The total number of acres of land open for sale in Mr. Moffat's agency is 210,000, distributed over the townships of Rolph, Petewawa, Alice, Head, Maria, Fraser and McKay. The greater portion of this land, especially that in the townships of Alice, Petewawa and Rolph, is well adapted for settlement; but owing to the want of roads, it is difficult of access.

The soil in Alice is of a sandy loam and generally level. There are about 300,000 acres of good land fit for settlement. This township is liberally supplied with springs; these are generally of pure water, but some of them are strongly impregnated with mineral substances, the principal of which are sulphur and iron.

In various parts of this agency there are extensive tracts of hardwood land, the soil of which, though stony, may be cultivated successfully. Pine is abundant, and is the prevailing timber throughout.

The settlers are principally Prussians and Germans. There are but few farmers in the district desirous of selling their farms. A few improved farms may, however, be purchased for cash, at four or sixteen dollars an acre. The Government wild lands are sold at 70 cents cash, or one dollar, payable in five instalments.

Men's wages average from six to eight dollars a month, with board and lodging; women's wages from two to three dollars.

Route—By Grand Trunk Railway to Ottawa City; thence by stage and steam to Pembroke, 95 miles.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Agent: JOSEPH WILSON, *Sault Ste. Marie.*

This agency embraces a portion of the Huron and Superior territory. Sault Ste. Marie being a free port, all goods duly imported and entered there go into consumption free of duty within the district attached to it.

In the vicinity of the town, lands are for sale in the townships of Awénge, Awéres, Tarentorus, Korah, Prince, Parke and Mac-

donald. In the rear are the Indian townships of Fenwick, Kars and Pennefather, containing much good land.

The townships of Rose, Lefroy, Patton, Thompson, Esten, Spragge and Salter, on the north shore of Lake Huron, are in this agency. The lands in them are sold for one shilling an acre. Besides its land and timber, the characteristics of this territory are its mineral treasures* and its fisheries.

Spragge is situated at the mouth of Serpent river. Salter is situated near the mouth of Spanish river. It is well timbered, many sections abounding with maple of large size, and pine of superior quality. It is easy of access, a great part of the front being on Spanish river, which is navigable 15 miles past the township. Thompson is situated near the mouth of Mississagua river.

There are 103,000 acres open for sale, price 70 cents, or 2s. 10d. sterling per acre, cash. There are no improved farms for sale.

Route—By rail to Sarnia or Collingwood, thence by steamer—whole distance 900 miles; fare 8 dollars.

NORTH OF THE RIVER OTTAWA.

39,500 acres is the quantity of land for sale in the townships forming this district, viz: Chatham, Wentworth, Morin, Gore and Howard; price 30 cents an acre, payable in five yearly instalments. The soil is of good quality and fertile. In some places it is stony, but the lands in the main are excellent, being well supplied with water, and commanding good sites for grist and saw mills, as well as other machinery. Partly improved farms can be purchased as low as from £50 to £100, and from that to £400. A good demand exists for farm laborers; wages from £20 to £30 per year, according to capability. Female servants are greatly needed; also a few cartwrights, weavers, masons, bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters and joiners.

Route—By steamer from Montreal to Carillon on the river Ottawa, from thence a distance of eight miles by stage; fare, about 7s. 6d.—6s. sterling.

PART OF ARGENTEUIL.

Agent: WILLIAM THOMPSON, *Fitzallan, Arundel.*

This agency is in the rear of Argenteuil. The lands have been recently opened for sale, and consist of 70,000 acres, at 80 cents

*COPPER MINING DISTRICTS ON THE SHORES OF LAKE HURON AND LAKE SUPERIOR.—Not far from Sault Ste. Marie, the following Copper Mines are now being worked, viz:—The "Huron Copper Bay" and "Wellington," by the West Canada (London Joint Stock) Company, and the "Bruce Mines" by the Montreal Mining Company. The aggregate quantity of Ore produced annually at these mines is not far from 3,000 tons of 20 per cent., and surface hands and miners are always in demand at good wages. Good farming lands, situated a few miles back in the interior from the Bruce Mines, can be purchased at very moderate prices from the Montreal Mining Company, and the same Company possesses on the north shore of Lake Superior 18 locations, containing over 100,000 acres of carefully selected mineral lands, which can be purchased or leased on favorable terms, in quantities to suit purchasers or lessees.

(1s. 4d.) an acre, in the Townships of Montcalm, Arundel, and DeSalaberry. A road has been opened by Government through the district. The soil in the limestone valleys and on the gently sloping hills is very fertile, but there is much steep, rocky land, abounding in valuable timber, although not arable. The operations of the lumberers greatly facilitate the settlement of the fertile tracts, by opening roads and affording a ready market, at high prices, for the products of the farmer, and labor for himself, his horses and oxen at the season when they are not required on the farm.

There is scarcely any demand whatever for immigrant labor.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Agent: ROBERT FARLEY, *Chelsea.*

290,000 acres is the quantity of Crown Land for sale in the above-named district; three-fourths of which are fit for agricultural purposes, the remainder being partly of a swampy and partly of a mountainous character. The soil is light and sandy, blue clay and loam. Ordinary wages for males, £2 to £2 16s. sterling a month; for female servants, from 8s. to 16s. a month, with board and lodging. There are improved farms for sale. All the lands are easily accessible by the Gatineau Road, on the west side of the River Gatineau, going north.

Route—By rail to Ottawa City, 335 miles—fare 3 dollars 50 cents; thence by stage, eight miles, to Chelsea.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

GEO. W. CAMERON, Crown Land Agent, *Thurso.*

Has about 54,000 acres of land for sale in the district under his charge at 60 cents per acre.

The land in the near townships is of a mountainous character, but well adapted for settlement; numerous tracts of fertile soil are to be found in the valleys. The settlers are principally French Canadians. The demand for labor is but poor; wages from six to twelve dollars per month. There are a few improved farms for sale at from four to twenty dollars per acre. Colonization roads are opening up the valley of the Ninth Nation, first fifteen miles in good condition.

Route—Steamer from Montreal *viâ* Carillon to Petite Nation, 96 miles; fare three dollars. There are three landing places to get to the lands, viz: Granville, Montebello, and Thurso.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Agent: M. MCBEAN, *Northfield.*

In this agency there are 283,000 acres disposable, at 60 cents an acre, in the Townships of Cameron, Bouchette, Northfield, Kensington, Aumand, Wright, Egan, Sicotte, Baskatonge, and Lyton. This district is well adapted for settlement, the only drawback being the want of good roads.

From Mr. McBean's report it appears that there are 245,144 acres of land at present for sale in the townships under his charge. Price 60 cents, or 2s. 5d. sterling, per acre. The soil is grey loam with clay bottom, well adapted for settlement, the only drawback being the want of good roads. During the past two seasons he sold 30,323 acres; and with respect to the value of farms, and the demand for emigrant labor in the district, he says: "I have no doubt but that a number of improved farms might be purchased from many of the old settlers, for cash, at one to two dollars an acre. They would then retire to the rear and make new farms, being acquainted with the woods. Emigrants coming here to settle could always get work from old settlers at a fair recompense. The disposition here is to help any settlers coming in."

Route—By rail to Ottawa City, thence up the river Gatineau to Northfield.

PART OF PONTIAC, L. C.

Agent: TERENCE SMITH, *Allumette Island.*

The lands still unsold in this district amount in the aggregate to 92,000 acres. Price 60 cents, equal to 2s. 5d. sterling, an acre. The quality of the soil is of a very light description, except in a few small tracts between the mountains. The emigrant would find little or no chance of employment in this vicinity, as in general the settlers depend upon the lumber trade, and prefer resident labor. There are six improved farms for sale, at low prices, and a few for rent or on shares of half-annual crops.

Route—By rail to Ottawa City, thence by steamer to Pembroke, 84 miles, by stage six miles.

PART OF PONTIAC, L. C.

Agent: F. X. BASTIEN, *Calumet.*

This agency contains nearly 12,000 acres within its limits, the price averaging 60 cents, or 2s. 5d. sterling, an acre. The land, it must be observed, is not of superior quality, but there is good access to it at all seasons of the year. The settlers are chiefly French Canadians, and a few immigrants, at wages varying from £14 8s. to £24 sterling per annum, with board, may find employment. Last year the wages were very low.

Route.—By rail to Ottawa City, thence by steamer to Portage du Fort, 63 miles, thence by stage 12 miles.

COUNTY OF PONTIAC, L. C.

Agent: G. M. JUDGSON, *Clarendon.*

This agency is an extensive one, and the lands now open for sale within its limits (200,000 acres) are chiefly of good quality, and at a reasonable distance from the older settlements; price 60 cents per acre.

The townships of Alleyn and Cawood offer considerable inducements to intending settlers, and are being opened up by colonization roads. The soil, varying from clay to loam, is in general

good, light loamy soil prevailing. Lots with small clearings (say six or eight acres cleared and fenced) and a shanty, &c., may be bought at from £40 to £50.

Farm laborers can always find employment; good hands accustomed to farm work can get 100 to 120 dollars per annum, besides their board in the old settlement. Immigrants as yet unacquainted with the work can realise very little the first year or so, perhaps not more than six dollars a month and board, wages being of course governed by the laborer's qualifications. Young single females can always do well and obtain ready service.

Route—By rail to Ottawa City, thence by steamer to Portage du Fort (44 miles), thence by land to Clarendon (10 miles). The maximum distance of the lands from established roads is eight miles, the average distance four.

NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

THREE RIVERS.

Agent: ALPHONSE DUBORD, *Three Rivers.*

This agency comprehends the Crown lands in the Counties of Maskinongé and St. Maurice. For the present there are, properly speaking, only two townships open for settlement—the Township of Shawinigan, in which there remains about 9,226 acres unsold, and the Township of Caxton, which is throughout a thick forest, containing 28,483 acres. In general, the soil is healthy, but the country is very hilly, and from want of roads, difficult of settlement. But few farms could be purchased, and those would fetch prices of from £160 to £400. There is little or no demand for immigrant labor.

Route—Daily by steamer from Quebec, 90 miles; fare fifty cents.

COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

Agent: J. BOURGEOIS, *St. Ambroise de Kildare.*

The public lots for sale in the Kildare district are easy of access; the land is pretty mountainous in places, but the quality of the soil is good and productive. The settlers are principally of Irish extraction. There is very little demand for labor. No improved farms to be sold. Quantity of land, 42,000 acres; price, 1s. 3d. sterling per acre.

Route—From Montreal by steamer to Industry Village, 42 miles; thence by land, nine miles to Kildare.

COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

Agent: JÉRÉMIE LAPORTE, *St. Gabriel de Brandon.*

Three-fourths of the land in this district is adapted for settlement. It is rocky and mountainous in places, but there are still

29,000 acres of excellent land for sale. A good road runs from Berthier to Brandon and to the centre of the township, and several improved farms can be got at an average price of £2 to £2 4s. an acre. The settlers are French Canadians, and there is no demand at present for immigrant labor.

Route—By steamer from Montreal to Industry Village, 42 miles; thence 24 miles by land.

CHICOUTIMI.

Agent: VINCENT MARTIN, *Chicoutimi.*

The townships in this agency are Bagot, Chicoutimi, Laterrière, Jonquière, Mesy, Tremblay, Caron, Charlevoix, Metabetchouan, Kenogami, Lebarre, Signay, Simard, Harvey, St. John's, Ashnapmouchouan, Roberval and Demeules, of which there are 300,000 acres disposable, at 26 cents an acre. The valley extending from Grand Bay to Lake St. John has much deep, rich, alluvial soil, alternating with sand, but the hills, or rather mountains, are not arable.

Route—By steamer to Grand Bay.

CROWN LAND AGENCIES, LOWER CANADA, SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

The Eastern Townships form a large tract of country lying to the southward of Quebec and eastward of Montreal, and comprise within their limits six million acres of land, with a population of 200,000 souls. No part of Canada offers greater advantages or facilities to the agriculturist than these districts. They are in every respect a most desirable field for settlement; salubrity of climate—fertility of soil—good roads, and proximity to the Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston markets being amongst their chief attractions; and all persons having the command of capital, who come out to this country with the intention of purchasing farms, cannot do better than visit the townships before they make their final choice. They are within easy access by rail of Quebec, and can be reached at a very trifling sacrifice of time and money. The British American Land Company possess large tracts of cleared and uncleared lands for sale in this district; their office is at Sherbrooke, the district town. Messrs. Rawson and Du Chair, real estate agents at Elmwood, near Lennoxville, have recently published a very useful pamphlet upon the inducements the Eastern Townships hold out to emigrants of all classes, containing, amongst other valuable matter, a catalogue of farms and improved lands for

sale there, with prices and terms of purchase. Copies of these pamphlets can be obtained upon direct application to themselves, or at the Government Emigration Office, Quebec.

SHERBROOKE.

Agent: JOHN FELTON, *Sherbrooke*.

In this agency there are about 70,000 acres for sale, at 60 cents per acre, in the townships of Auckland, Hereford and Weedon. It is generally good hardwood timbered land, and the settlement is progressing rapidly.

Route—By Grand Trunk Railway from Quebec or Montreal.

COMPTON.

Agent: WILLIAM FARWELL, *Robinson*.

This agency consists of the townships of Winslow, Whitton, Hampden, Ditton, Woburn, Chesham and Marston, in which the price of the land is 60 cents per acre; and Spalding and Ditchfield, where the price is 40 cents per acre. The are about 240,000 acres for sale, generally hilly and stony, but with good soil.

The settlers located are mostly of Scotch descent. Thirty families from the Island of Lewis settled in Winslow in 1863. In Whitton, Marston and Winslow, about one-fourth are French Canadians. There is no great demand for farm laborers in the new settlements, but in the older settlements the emigrant can get from 3s. to 5s. a day, or from about £15 to £25 a year, if he understands farming. Blacksmiths, house joiners, carpenters, masons, tailors and shoemakers, also good school teachers, would find employment in the neighborhood. Price of land per acre, 60 cents, or 2s. 5d. sterling.

Route—By Grand Trunk Railroad to Lennoxville, E. T., 123 miles—fare 2 dollars 25 cents; thence by stage, 25 miles—fare one dollar.

PARTS OF WOLF AND COMPTON.

Agent: J. T. LEBEL, *Wotton*.

The settlement of this part of the Eastern Townships having commenced more than twenty years ago, the best lands are consequently occupied. There are still, however, 90,000 acres of vacant land, situate in the rear ranges, fit for agricultural purposes. Price 60 cents, or 2s. 5d. sterling, per acre. A central road has been opened by the Government through each township, so that these lands are easily reached. The settlers are chiefly French Canadians, and no demand exists for emigrant labor. There are a number of improved farms for sale; prices ranging from £2 to £5 an acre.

Route—Per Grand Trunk Railway to Danville, 84 miles—fare one dollar.

LAMBTON.

Agent: L. LABRECQUE, *Lambton.*

The townships in this agency are Price, Adstock, Tring, Lambton, Forsyth, Colraine, Aylmer, Gayhurst and Shenley, of which 130,000 acres are disposable at 40 cents an acre. Tring, Lambton, Forsyth and Aylmer are good townships, also part of Price, and well occupied. In the others there is much rocky and broken land, more fit for lumbering than farming.

Route—From Quebec up the River Chaudière to St. François, thence by Lambton road.

NICOLET.

Agent: G. A. BOURGEOIS, *St. Grégoire.*

The greatest part of the land for sale in and about St. Grégoire is swampy. All the good land adapted for settlement in the Township of Aston has been taken up long ago; there are still, however, allotments belonging to non-resident proprietors, which may be purchased here and there at reasonable prices. The settlers are chiefly French Canadians, and there is no demand for foreign labor, except the temporary demand created occasionally by the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Railroad. The lands are, for the most part, easy of access.

Route—By steamer daily to Three Rivers, 90 miles—fare 50 cents (2s. 6d.); thence six miles by land.

DORCHESTER AND PART OF BEAUCE.

Crown Land Agent: ANDREW ROSS, *Frampton.*

In this agency, which comprises the townships of Jersey, Marlow, Linière, Watford, Cranbourne, Frampton, Buckland and Standon, there are upwards of 100,000 acres of land for sale, a large portion of it good and well adapted for settlement, adjoining old settlements, and within reach of the Quebec market; price from 30 to 40 cents per acre. There are a few improved farms for sale at from four to twenty-four dollars per acre, according to improvement, but no demand whatever for foreign labor, the older settlements supplying all wants. There are two colonization roads projected, the lines of which were opened last season,—the Etchemin Road, leading from Frampton through Cranbourne, Watford and Linière, to terminate at the Kennebec; Road and the other upon the south-east side of the River Chaudière, through the townships of Jersey, Marlow, Risborough and Spalding, from De L'Isle to Lake Megantic.

Route—From Point Levi through St. Henry, St. Anselme, Frampton and Cranbourne, by one route, and through St. Henry, St. Isidore, St. Mary's, along the River Chaudière to the Kennebec Road, by the other. The vacant lands are about forty miles from Point Levi.

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

Agent: FRANCIS LAMONTAGNE, *St. Gervais.*

In the township of Bellechasse, Roux, Armagh, and Buckland, there are about 16,000 acres for sale; price 30 cents per acre. These lands are very favourably spoken of; in some parts timbered with maple and mixed woods of a heavy growth, and in others the soil is stated to be well adapted for the cultivation of flax and hemp. Seventy-five lots were disposed of by the agent last year, but none to newly-arrived immigrants. The settlers are all French Canadians. Some of their farms are valuable. There is little or no demand for labor. The Taché Road runs through a portion of this district.

Distance from Quebec to St. Gervais, twenty-one miles.

COUNTY OF L'ISLET AND ELGIN ROAD.

Agent: STANISLAS DRAPEAU, *St. Jean Port Joli.*

The lands situated in the townships of Lafontaine, Garneau, Casgrain, and Arago, and more especially those to the south of the Taché Road, are in excellent condition; the soil is decidedly good, and they are adapted for immediate settlement. Tracts of good ground may also be found in the Ashford, Fournier, and Dionne townships, but they are more difficult of access than those just mentioned. Settlers, French Canadians. Price of land per acre, 30 cents, or 1s. 3d. sterling. Quantity for sale, 178,424 acres.

Route—Grand Trunk Railway, fifty-seven miles.

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Agent: F. DEGUISE, *St. Anne de la Pocatière.*

This agency extends over eight townships, containing 500 or 600 one-hundred acre lots in each township. The lands are chiefly within easy reach of established roads. The soil is very good; they are well watered, and possess many excellent mill sites. The settlers are all French Canadians, and about one hundred French emigrants would find employment in the neighborhood as farm laborers, at wages ranging from 1s. 8d. to 2s. sterling a day, with rations. Improved farms might be bought in some of the townships at £4 sterling an acre.

Route—By Grand Trunk Railway from Point Levi; distance 72 miles.

TEMISCOUATA.

Agent: J. N. GAUVREAU, *Isle Verte.*

In the townships of Whitworth, Viger, Demers, Denonville, Bégon, Armand, Hocquart and Rodot, there are about 135,000

acres of land for sale at 30 cents, or 1s. 3d. sterling, an acre. Several improved farms are to be sold, at prices varying from £2 to £4 an acre, and French emigrants would find no difficulty in getting employment as farm laborers in this section of the country, at wages varying from £15 to £20 sterling a year.

Route— *Viâ* River du Loup by Grand Trunk Railway; distance 135 miles.

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

Agent: J. B. LEPAGE, *Rimouski.*

There are about 268,000 acres open for sale, at 30 cents an acre, in the townships of Duquesne, Macpès, Neigette, Cabot, Fleuriau, Macnider, Matane, Augmentation, St. Denis and Trouelle. The lands are in general favorable for settlement, especially in the valleys of the principal streams. The settlers are all French Canadians, and no demand exists for emigrant labor.

Route— By steamer from Quebec; distance 180 miles.

DISTRICT OF GASPÉ AND BONAVENTURE.

Agent: J. N. VERGE, *Carleton.*

The lands in this agency are sold for 20 cents an acre, and consist of 90,000 acres in the townships of Matapedia, Ristigouche, Mann, Nouvelle, Carleton, Maria and Patapedia. The land is in general good, and well adapted for settlement. The rivers flow in deep ravines, with very deep ascents to the table lands, which are dry, and timbered with hardwood, generally on a good soil. The settlers are British and French Canadians.

Route—By steamer, *viâ* Gaspé, weekly; fare 5 dollars 75 cents.

GASPÉ.

Agent: JOHN EDEN, *Gaspé Basin.*

In this agency there are 120,000 acres for sale, at 20 cents an acre, in the townships of Newport, Percé, Malbaie, Douglas, York, South Gaspé Bay, North Gaspé Bay, Fox, Cap Rosier and Sydenham. The county of Gaspé is generally suitable for colonization. The settlers are English, Irish, Scotch, Canadians, Norwegians, and a few Swedes. There is very little demand for labor.

Route—By steamer, weekly; passage four dollars.

ABSTRACT FROM THE CENSUS OF 1861.

ORIGIN.	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.	Total.
Natives not of French Origin	869,592	167,578	1,037,170
Of French Origin	33,287	847,320	880,607
	902,879	1,014,898	1,917,777
EMIGRANTS.			
England and Wales	114,290	13,539	127,829
Scotch	98,792	13,362	112,154
Irish	191,231	50,492	241,723
United States	50,758	13,611	64,399
B. N. A. Provinces	8,084	2,061	10,145
Germans, Prussians, and Dutch	22,906	672	23,578
French	2,389	949	3,338
Swiss	617	81	698
Channel Islands	529	628	1,157
Norwegians and Swedes	261	229	490
East and West Indies	735	186	921
Italians and Greeks	104	114	218
Spanish and Portuguese	96	55	151
Prussians and Poles	161	56	217
All other places	541	128	669
At sea	323	61	384
Not known	1,395	414	1,809
	493,212	96,668	589,880
Grand Total	1,396,091	1,111,566	2,507,657
INCLUDED UNDER OTHER HEADS.			
Indians	7,841	4,876	12,717
Colored Persons	11,223	190	11,413
RELIGIONS.			
Church of England	311,565	63,487	375,052
Church of Rome	258,141	943,253	1,201,894
Established Church of Scotland (Presbyterians)	108,963	23,730	132,693
Free Kirk (Presbyterians)	143,043	14,856	157,899
United Presbyterians (Presbyterians)	51,378	5,149	56,527
Wesleyan Methodists (Methodists)	218,427	25,957	244,306
Episcopal Methodists (Methodists)	71,615	2,537	74,152
New Connection Methodists (Methodists)	28,200	1,292	29,492
Other Methodists (Methodists)	23,330	874	24,204
Baptists	61,559	7,751	69,310
Lutherans	24,299	837	25,156
Congregationalists	9,357	4,927	14,284
Quakers	7,383	121	7,504
Bible Christians	8,801	184	8,985
Christians	5,016	298	5,316
Second Adventists	1,050	2,305	3,355
Protestants	7,514	2,584	10,098
Disciples	4,147	5	4,152
Jews	614	572	1,186
Menonists and Tunkers	8,965	.....	8,965
Universalists	2,234	2,289	4,523
Unitarians	634	652	1,284
Mormons	74	3	77
No religion	17,373	1,477	18,850
No creed given	8,121	5,728	13,849
Other creeds not classed	14,286	678	14,964
	1,396,091	1,111,566	2,507,657

POPULATION OF THE CITIES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

UPPER CANADA.		LOWER CANADA.	
Hamilton	19,096	Montreal	90,323
Kingston	13,743	Quebec	51,109
London	11,555	Three Rivers	6,058
Ottawa	14,669	Sherbrooke	5,899
Toronto	44,821		

STATEMENTS as to the Area, Population, Debt, Revenue, Expenditure, Imports and Exports of Canada, for the year 1863.

	Area in Square Miles.*	Acres surveyed, to Dec. 31st, 1863.	Acres disposed of by sale of Free Grants, to Dec. 31st, 1862.
Upper Canada	121,260	24,231,197	20,853,971
Lower Canada	210,020	24,853,390	18,477,820†
Total	331,280	49,048,587	39,331,791

* As the northern and western boundaries have not yet been surveyed, these areas are only approximate.

† Of these 10,678,931 are in the seigniories.

	Population in January, 1861.	Ratio of Annual Increase between the Census of Jan., 1852, and Jan., 1861.	Estimated population in Jan., 1864, assuming the same rate of increase.
Upper Canada	1,396,091	4.34 per cent.	1,586,180
Lower Canada	1,111,566	2.50 do	1,196,949
Total	2,507,657	.....	2,783,079

Revenue (1863) excluding that from loans.	Expenditure (1863) excluding redemption of debt.	Funded Debt, 1863, less Sink Fund.	Imports, 1863.	
			Total Value.	Total Duty.
$9,760,816	$10,742,807	$60,355,472	$45,964,493	$5,169,173

Exports, 1863.	Population to the square mile.	Revenue per head of the population.	Expenditure, do.	Debt, do. do.	Imports, do. do.	Duty, do. do.	Exports, do. do.
Total Value.							
$41,631,532	8.40	$3.51	$3.86	$21.69	$16.51	$1.85	$15.03

VALUE OF ENGLISH COIN THROUGHOUT CANADA.

Sterling.			Currency.
£	s.	d.	$ cts.
0	0	1	0 02
0	0	6	0 12½
0	1	0	0 25
0	2	6	0 60
0	5	0	1 21
0	10	0	2 43
1	0	0	4 86
5	0	0	24 33
10	0	0	48 66
20	0	0	97 33
50	0	0	243 33
100	0	0	486 66

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Letters posted in Canada, addressed to any place within the Province, pass, if prepaid, for 5 cents per ½ oz; but if posted unpaid, such letters are charged 7 cents per ½ oz.

On letters to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, the rate is 5 cents the ½ oz.—prepayment optional. On letters to the United States, the rate is 10 cents the ½ oz., except California and Oregon, to which the rate is 15 cents on the ½ oz.

The rate on letters to the United Kingdom is, by Canadian Packet:

Not exceeding ½ oz..... 12½ cents.
Exceeding ½ oz., but not exceeding 1 oz. ..... 25 "

And so on, increasing *two* rates for every additional ounce; and by British (Cunard) Packet, 17 cents per ½ oz., &c., &c., &c.

Letters for the United Kingdom must be pre-paid, or they will be charged 6d. sterling on delivery.

The charge on books and other printed matter, by book post to England, is 7 cents on packets not exceeding 4 ounces in weight; 12½ cents exceeding 4 ounces, and not exceeding ½ lb., and 12½ cents for each additional ½ lb. These charges must be pre-paid.

NEWSPAPERS BY MAIL FROM ENGLAND OR UNITED STATES.

Newspapers received from England by the Canadian Packet Mails are delivered free.

Newspapers from England by the Cunard Packet Mails are charged 2 cents each on delivery. (This is the American transit charge.)

United States newspapers, brought by mail into Canada, are charged one cent each on delivery.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The rate on periodical publications is, if not exceeding 3 ounces in weight, 1 cent; over 3 ounces, 4 cents.

If pre-paid by postage stamps from the office of publication, periodicals *published in Canada*, weighing over 2 ounces, may pass for 2 cents each.

CANADIAN BOOK POST.

One cent per ounce, pre-paid by stamp. To any part of the United States, one cent per ounce, pre-paid, and another cent on delivery at its destination.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders payable in the Province may be obtained at the principal Post Offices, at the following rates:—

COMMISSION CHARGEABLE ON MONEY ORDERS.

Under and up to $10						5	cents.
Over $10	and not exceeding		$20			10	"
" 20	"	"	30			15	"
" 30	"	"	40			30	"
" 40	"	"	60			45	"
" 60	"	"	80			60	"
" 80	"	"	100			75	"

N.B.—No half cents to be introduced into the orders.

No single order can be issued for more than $100.

Money Orders payable at Money Order Offices in Great Britain and Ireland can be obtained at any Canadian Money Order Office. These orders are drawn in sterling, the commission chargeable thereon being:—

Not exceeding £1					$0	25
Exceeding £2	and not exceeding		£5		0	50
" 5	"	"	7		0	75
" 7	"	"	10		1	00

No single order can be drawn for more than £10; but any number of orders of £10 each may be obtained.

BRITISH POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS,

AS FAR AS THEY APPLY TO CANADA.

BOOK POST TO CANADA.

							s.	d.
For a packet weighing not more than 4 oz							0	3
"	"	4 oz.	but not exceeding		8 oz		0	6
"	"	8 oz.	"	"	1lb		1	0
"	"	1lb	"	"	1½lb		1	6
"	"	1½lb	"	"	2lb		2	0

And so on; 6d. being charged for every additional half pound or fraction of a half pound.

	Letters.										Newspapers
	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ and not ¾.	Above ¾ and not 1.	Above 1 and not 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not 1½.	Above 1½ and not 1¾.	Above 1¾ and not 2 oz.	Every oz. after first.	Registration fee.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Viâ United States by British Pack't. Viâ Cork. Viâ Galway.	*v*0 8	0 8	1 4	1 4	2 8	2 8	2 8	1 4	0 6	*a*. 1d. each.
By Canadian Packet.	*v*0 6	0 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 0	0 6	1d. each.
By United States Packet.	*v*1 2	1 2	2 4	2 4	4 8	4 8	4 8	2 4	0 6	*a*. 1d. each.

Note.—If letters for Canada be unpaid wholly or in part, they are, on delivery, charged with sixpence each in addition to the postage.

v denotes that prepayment is voluntary; *a* means that letters, newspapers, &c., are liable to an additional charge, on delivery, of one penny.

* Newspapers and books must be pre-paid.

This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

[illegible]

This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

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